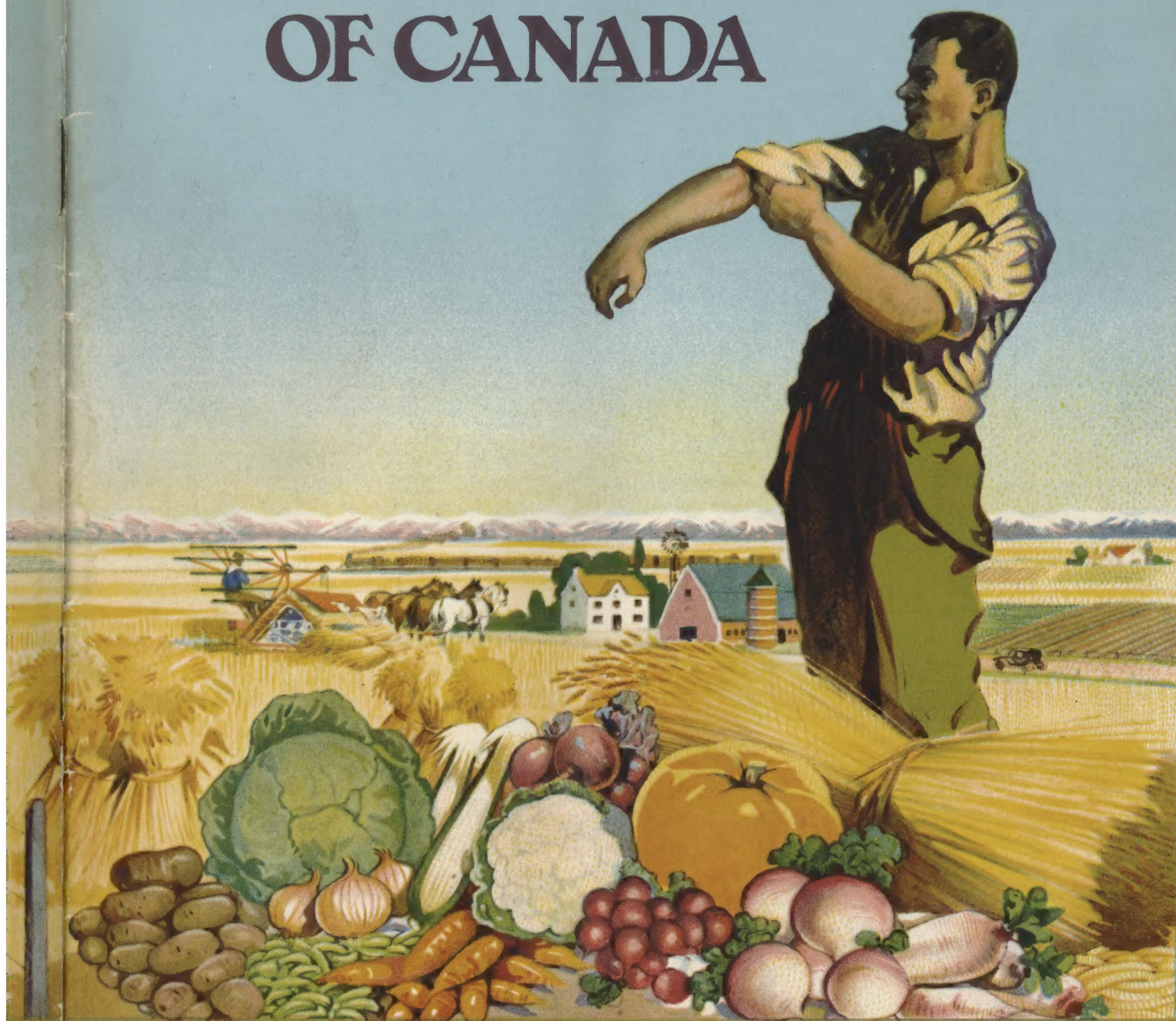


The
**PRAIRIE PROVINCES
OF CANADA**



ANSWERS TO SOME SETTLERS' QUESTIONS

Question—Can I get a special railway rate to Canada?

Answer—See information under settlers' rates in this booklet.

Question—Can I get employment on a farm in Western Canada?

Answer—Any industrious person in good health and with some farm experience need not fear lack of employment except, perhaps, during the winter months. There is a brisk demand for farm help from March 1st to November 30th, and in many cases good men are employed by the year.

Question—What is the rate of farm wages?

Answer—Wages vary with conditions, localities and experience. The nearest Assistant Superintendent or Agent can give you a definite idea.

Question—What are the chances of employment in the cities and towns?

Answer—This depends on your trade or profession, and local conditions. If you can afford a trip, make one and investigate these things for yourself. If you cannot afford the trip very well, investigation should be made through the Government employment offices by correspondence.

Question—Will the Canadian Pacific Railway Company accept my property here in part payment for farm land in Western Canada?

Answer—No. It is not a real estate company, but it is handling land for the purpose of colonization. It, therefore, is not interested in becoming owner of lands located elsewhere.

Question—When does spring farm work begin?

Answer—About middle of March. Most of the wheat seeding is done in April; oats, barley and flax are sown in May.

Question—When does harvest begin?

Answer—In August. Threshing commences about the first of September and continues until late in the season. The hay crop is harvested mostly in July.

Question—What should a man do who is short of capital?

Answer—If you are increasing your capital where you are you should stay in your present position until you have enough to start you on a farm in Western Canada. If you are not increasing your capital where you are you might do better to seek farm employment in Western Canada. If you have some equipment you could probably rent a farm from a private owner and soon get into a position to buy one for yourself.

Question—Is corn used for fodder in Western Canada?

Answer—To a limited but increasing extent. The principal fodder is the natural prairie grass. Timothy, rye, oats, hay and sunflowers are extensively used. In the irrigation districts alfalfa is the principal fodder crop.

Question—What is the usual snowfall?

Answer—It varies in different parts of the country. In Southern Alberta there is seldom enough snow to make sleighing possible. Most of the farmers do not have sleighs. In Central and Northern Alberta and the more eastern provinces the snowfall is heavier.

Question—Should I make a personal investigation before buying land from the Canadian Pacific Railway?

Answer—Yes. You should make a personal investigation before buying land from anyone. This Company wants you to get land that will suit your purposes, and for that reason will not complete a sale to you until you have inspected the land and found it satisfactory.

Question—Can I deal with your representative to as good advantage as direct with you?

Answer—Yes. Our Assistant Superintendents or Agents are salaried employees. They do not get any commission on sales, but are paid a salary to give information and assistance to intending settlers.

Question—Where are your lands located?

Answer—We have lands throughout a very large territory and can meet the desires of almost everyone as to location. Tell us the district you prefer and we will advise you what lands are available there.

Question—Is not the climate of Western Canada a big disadvantage?

Answer—No. Those who live in Western Canada are the best judge of the climate and few of them would now consider removing either east or south. They consider the climate of the country one of its greatest advantages.

Question—Will you reserve land for me until I can sell my property here?

Answer—Take the matter up with the Representative for your territory, who will do everything possible to accommodate you.

Question—I am a farmer but have no capital. Will the Canadian Pacific Railway assist me?

Answer—The Company sells its lands to good settlers on very easy terms, but it realizes that to have a fair prospect of success the farmer should have a little capital of his own in addition to any assistance given him by this Company.

Question—How much capital do I need?

Answer—About \$2,500 will be necessary to give you a fair start. If you are well supplied with your own implements and live stock you may get along on somewhat less, but as a rule it is true that the more capital a settler has the greater are his advantages.

Question—Will the Canadian Pacific Railway rent me land?

Answer—The payments on Canadian Pacific Railway lands extended over the long terms offered make it easier to buy the land than to rent it, and as the Company wants permanent settlers its policy is to sell the land on easy terms rather than to rent it.

Question—If Western Canadian lands grow good crops without irrigation why is irrigation necessary in some parts?

Answer—The Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba comprise an area of 750,000 square miles. This block of land is about 1,000 miles from east to west and 700 miles from north to south. In such a vast area there are differences of natural conditions, and the fact that irrigation is practised in one district is no argument against farming without irrigation in other districts.

Question—What are the prices of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs?

Answer—All forms of live stock command fair prices in Western Canada. Bring your horses, cattle and sheep with you if you can. Local markets fluctuate but current prices will be quoted upon request.

Question—Can I get land with running water?

Answer—Out of the great area of lands owned by this Company almost every individual preference can be met.

Question—I would like to come to Western Canada, but cannot get the price I want for my property here. What should I do?

Answer—Do not lose the opportunity of success in Western Canada for a small consideration as to price of your present holdings. The question is not so much whether you can get your price for your property as whether the money you can get for it would earn you greater profits in Western Canada than your present property does.

Question—Should I bring my farm implements to Canada?

Answer—If they are in serviceable condition and you can make up a carload, bring them. You will find it cheaper than buying new implements.

Question—Can a widow take up a farm from your Company on the same terms as a man?

Answer—Explain your position to the Representative for your territory.

Question—What does it cost to build fences in Western Canada?

Answer—The following costs are approximate for material only: Three-strand barbed wire, \$110 a mile; 5-strand woven wire, \$185 a mile; 10-strand woven wire, \$295 a mile.

Question—If I take up land from you and change my mind can I cancel my agreement?

Answer—The settler would doubtless expect the Company to carry out its part of the agreement and he is under the same obligation. In case of settlers who meet with misfortune, however, the Company asks only to be judged by its record.

Question—When is the best time to visit Western Canada?

Answer—Almost any time that suits your convenience. Get into touch with the Representative for your territory and find out when his next party will be going to Western Canada.

Question—Is live stock raising more profitable than grain farming?

Answer—The two should be combined. In seasons of high grain prices and other favorable conditions, grain farming is very profitable, but the farmer who has a few horses, beef steers, hogs, sheep, cows and poultry for sale every year is in the best position.

Question—Should I try to make up a party of neighbors to settle in one district?

Answer—That is a good plan. Such neighbors can co-operate in the use of machinery and in farm operations in such a way as to considerably reduce their expenses.

Question—Is it necessary to become a British subject in order to hold land in Canada?

Answer—No, you are not required to change your citizenship. It is only in the case of the homesteader that the Dominion insists on the oath of allegiance being taken. All property holders, without question, may vote in municipal and school elections.

Question—If I make my inspection trip to Canada by auto, shall I have to pay duty on my car?

Answer—Not if you intend returning to the United States within six months. Your car can be bonded at the port of entry into Canada and the bond redeemed when you leave the Dominion. Before you leave for Canada however, you should get in touch with our nearest Representative since Customs regulations may be changed at that time.

Question—Can I take up a free government homestead, and can I buy land with a homestead adjoining?

Answer—Yes, this is possible in some parts of the country, but it is impossible to get a homestead within close proximity of a railway.

Question—How do the prices of grain and livestock compare with those paid in the United States?

Answer—Generally, there is not much difference in the prices of grain and livestock in Canada and the United States. Sometimes they are higher in Canada and at other times they are higher in the United States. It costs less to grow grain and raise livestock in Western Canada however.

Write for fuller information on any point to

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Winnipeg, Canada.

or

List of Assistant Superintendents and Agents, including Canada, shown on last page of cover.

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THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES OF CANADA

The World's Greatest Field of Opportunity

THE desire to have a piece of land of one's own is a natural instinct in the heart of every properly developed man and woman. In earlier years, on account of the great areas of land available in the United States, no great difficulty was experienced by any ambitious settler of that country who wished to become his own land-holder, but the rapid increase in population, combined with the corresponding rise in the price of land, has completely changed this condition. Land, which a generation ago might be had for the homesteading, now commands prices ranging to \$200.00 an acre and over. At such prices it is quite hopeless for the tenant farmer or the farmer's son in moderate circumstances, or the city man with limited capital to attempt to buy a farm of his own. To pay for it becomes a life-long task, and the probability is that he will never do more than meet the interest charges. If he is serious in his desire to secure a farm home, he must look to countries where there is still abundant fertile land available at moderate cost, and where these lands are to be purchased on terms which make it possible for the settler with small capital to become a farm owner, as the result of a few years' labor. He will also want land in a country where the practices of the people are similar to those to which he has been accustomed; a country with the same language, same religion, same general habits of living, with laws, currency, weights and measures, etc., based on the same principles as those with which he is familiar. He wants a country where he can buy land at prices averaging about \$18.00 an acre, which will produce as big or bigger crops than those he has been accustomed to from lands at \$100.00 and more an acre. He wants this land where social conditions will be attractive to himself and his family, and where he can look forward with confidence to being in a few years independent, and well started on the road to financial success.

All these conditions he will find in Western Canada, and nowhere else. The provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, described in this booklet, provide the one and only answer to the land-hungry. The land is here; it is the kind of land he wants; the conditions are as nearly ideal as is possible; and the prices and terms are such that the man of moderate capital has an opportunity not available to him elsewhere. The following pages will explain that opportunity in detail, and make clear the way of prosperity to all who have the ambition and enterprise, combined with a moderate amount of capital, to undertake the betterment of their conditions.

ALBERTA — SASKATCHEWAN — MANITOBA

The Canadian Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are commonly called "The Prairie Provinces" on account of the great area of fertile prairie land within their borders. They are by no means all prairie, as their territory includes mighty lakes and rivers, vast stretches of forest and towering mountains, but it is for their prairies they have become famous throughout the world. The prairie region stretches roughly from the Red River in Manitoba to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in Southern Alberta, a distance of approximately 800 miles. At its northern edge it merges into a park-like country, part prairie and part light timber, which gradually becomes thicker and heavier until it is unbroken forest. The area of these three provinces is 756,052 square miles, which is more than the combined area of France, Germany, Spain, and Italy.

According to a Dominion estimate there are in these three provinces 167,000,000 acres of land suitable for agriculture, without taking into account forest land that may ultimately be tilled. Of this vast acreage it is estimated there were in 1925 only 35,322,300 acres under crop.

In the great area of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the Canadian Pacific Railway owns some four and a half million acres of the finest land, most carefully selected before the incoming settlers had taken up the choicest parts, and it is this land which the Company now offers on terms which have never been surpassed in the history of colonization. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is not a land-selling organization in the ordinary sense of the word. Its chief business is to handle traffic, and in order to produce traffic it desires industrious, successful settlers located along its lines. For that reason it is able to give terms and assistance more favorable to the settler than is possible for any company which aims to make its profits simply out of the sale of land.

THE CLIMATE OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

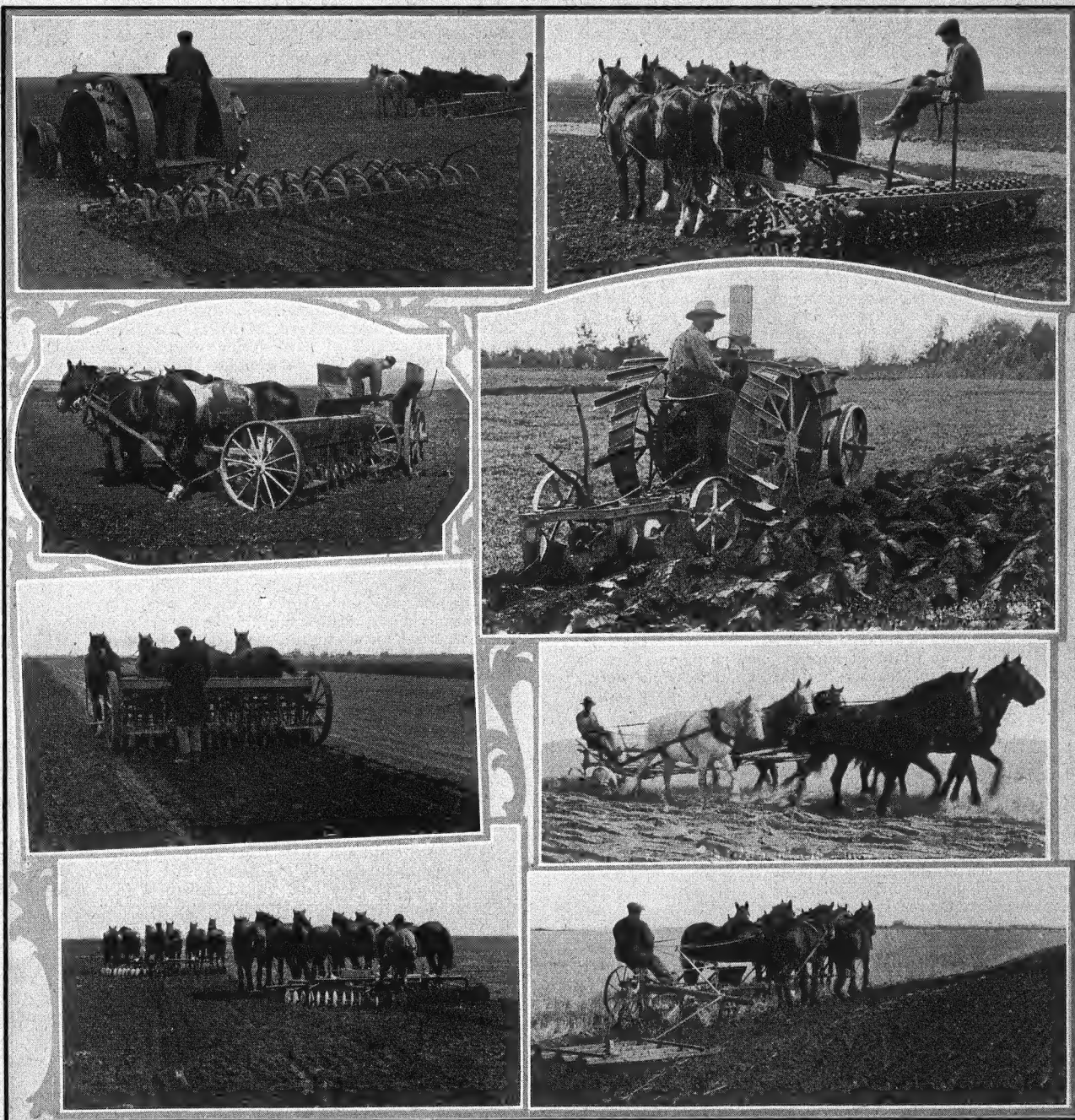
One of the first questions asked by the home-seekers who may become interested in Western Canada concerns the climate. There has been a general impression which has been fostered by romances, and a popular opinion that has little foundation in fact, that the climate of Western Canada is so rigorous as to be a disadvantage to the country. As a matter of fact, the climate of these three provinces constitutes one of their greatest attractions. Anyone who will take the trouble to glance at a map of the world will observe that Western Canada lies in the same latitude as the virile white races of Europe, and there can be no question that the climate of the northern temperate latitude is more favorable to the development of healthy white races than are the more southern climes. The same may be said of the production of the cereals and food products required for the sustenance of white races, and nowhere are they produced so successfully as in these Canadian provinces. If the climate were not exceptionally favorable to farm operations, such yields as have been established in this territory for a period of years would be impossible. It is not denied that at times and places there is severe weather, although there is considerable difference in localities. Alberta and the south-western portions of Saskatchewan have shorter winters, less snowfall and usually milder temperatures than the more northern and eastern districts. This is due to the Chinook winds—warm south-westerly breezes which come up through the passes in the Rocky Mountains, and have a wonderfully modifying effect on the temperature. Throughout the west of these provinces a heavier snowfall prevails, and the winter is longer, but by no means unbearable, or, for the most part, even unpleasant. The sky is almost always bright and cloudless, and the dry pure air makes the cold more bearable than a temperature many degrees higher in damp climates. The winter months are from December to March inclusive, although, particularly in the Chinook regions there are numerous warm spells during this period.

The following table shows the mean temperature in Southern Alberta (Lethbridge) for each month for a period of five years:

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
January.....	7.65	12.80	10.42	12.25	13.65
February.....	19.65	18.50	-1.90	14.12	30.50
March.....	18.45	19.33	22.94	20.47	29.30
April.....	27.73	38.67	35.70	38.50	39.40
May.....	45.86	49.21	50.20	49.60	52.00
June.....	53.25	60.30	54.20	54.00	55.10
July.....	64.92	61.84	61.95	62.30	64.30
August.....	60.80	59.30	61.88	59.45	60.00
September.....	51.30	51.05	54.82	52.30	54.75
October.....	40.40	46.06	42.60	41.10	46.80
November.....	27.58	17.76	29.50	35.10	26.90
December.....	14.79	12.84	7.60	21.10	9.60

Lest it be argued that Southern Alberta is not representative of the whole territory, we give below also the mean temperatures at Saskatoon and Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan and Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba:

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Saskatoon					
January.....	-4.4	7.4	-0.3	0.7	-4.0
February.....	12.2	9.2	-8.6	-2.5	13.4
March.....	15.5	13.4	16.0	10.8	20.9
April.....	26.3	34.5	38.2	36.4	35.4
May.....	51.5	51.2	53.6	51.5	47.2
June.....	58.3	65.0	61.8	62.0	57.1
July.....	66.9	65.2	64.1	66.2	66.4
August.....	64.5	62.1	65.2	60.4	59.3
September.....	54.4	50.7	56.0	53.4	54.1
October.....	44.2	42.7	39.9	43.4	45.4
November.....	25.3	16.1	25.7	29.6	21.0
December.....	11.4	7.2	-0.3	16.1	-3.0
Regina					
January.....	-4.4	7.4	-0.3	0.7	-4.0
February.....	12.2	9.2	-8.6	-2.5	13.4
March.....	15.5	13.4	16.0	10.8	20.9
April.....	26.3	34.5	38.2	36.4	35.4
May.....	51.5	51.2	53.6	51.5	47.2
June.....	58.3	65.0	61.8	62.0	57.1
July.....	66.9	65.2	64.1	66.2	66.4
August.....	64.5	62.1	65.2	60.4	59.3
September.....	54.4	50.7	56.0	53.4	54.1
October.....	44.2	42.7	39.9	43.4	45.4
November.....	25.3	16.1	25.7	29.6	21.0
December.....	11.4	7.2	-0.3	16.1	-3.0
Winnipeg					
January.....	-4.4	7.4	-0.3	0.7	-4.0
February.....	12.2	9.2	-8.6	-2.5	13.4
March.....	15.5	13.4	16.0	10.8	20.9
April.....	26.3	34.5	38.2	36.4	35.4
May.....	51.5	51.2	53.6	51.5	47.2
June.....	58.3	65.0	61.8	62.0	57.1
July.....	66.9	65.2	64.1	66.2	66.4
August.....	64.5	62.1	65.2	60.4	59.3
September.....	54.4	50.7	56.0	53.4	54.1
October.....	44.2	42.7	39.9	43.4	45.4
November.....	25.3	16.1	25.7	29.6	21.0
December.....	11.4	7.2	-0.3	16.1	-3.0



SOME FARM OPERATIONS

There is no life so healthy and happy as that of the farmer in the Canadian west, building a home for his family and advancing towards prosperity.

Regina	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
January.....	-4.0	9.8	2.9	3.3	-1.1
February.....	11.9	13.6	-5.4	-0.1	15.5
March.....	16.7	20.6	20.6	11.6	23.6
April.....	28.9	37.0	38.9	36.6	37.1
May.....	52.8	53.0	54.3	52.9	46.4
June.....	60.3	66.3	62.5	64.3	56.9
July.....	66.8	67.6	64.0	67.4	65.5
August.....	66.6	63.0	66.1	60.8	58.1
September.....	56.3	51.8	57.4	54.7	54.0
October.....	44.6	42.9	41.7	42.6	46.6
November.....	24.8	17.7	25.6	31.0	20.0
December.....	13.3	11.8	0.0	15.3	-1.0
Winnipeg					
January.....	-4.0	7.1	3.0	2.0	-3.5
February.....	6.0	11.0	0.4	0.6	12.0
March.....	18.0	15.8	24.7	6.5	23.9
April.....	29.9	38.2	41.5	34.1	35.9
May.....	54.3	54.2	60.1	54.4	44.8
June.....	63.4	67.7	64.6	67.6	58.4
July.....	66.4	70.5	66.2	71.4	66.0
August.....	69.5	64.0	67.4	62.2	62.9
September.....	59.6	56.8	57.6	58.8	54.3
October.....	49.0	45.2	43.5	43.4	50.7
November.....	25.2	18.2	32.2	34.3	20.0
December.....	11.6	11.5	2.6	17.8	-3.1

Healthfulness.—The open character of the country, its clear, dry atmosphere, the abundance of sunshiny days, and the fresh breezes that blow across the plains, all tend to make it one of the most healthful countries in the world. There is an entire absence of malaria, and there are no diseases peculiar to the country. Nowhere in the world will a healthier class of children be found than in Western Canada, and the state of health of the children is perhaps the best indication of the suitability of a climate for white settlement. The spring and autumn are periods of delightful weather, and the summers, while warm, have not the excessive heat and exhausting humidity which render life almost unbearable in so many southern latitudes.

THE CROPS OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES OF CANADA

The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are noted for the first class quality and the heavy yields of the crops on their farms. This applies not only to the leading cereal crops but to the fodder and root crops as well. The greater part of the land under cultivation is, of course, sown to grain, and while the grain area is steadily increasing, each year also shows a proportionately greater area being sown to fodder and root crops.

The high quality of the grain of these three provinces is recognized in all large wheat-consuming centres, and the reason is not hard to seek. It is a well-known fact that the farther north wheat can be matured the better is its quality for milling purposes. This is largely due to the long period of daylight during the growing season, while another factor is the extremely fertile soil. Exhaustive experiments have shown that the percentage of gluten in the wheat grown in the Prairie Provinces of Canada is much higher than in wheat grown elsewhere on the American continent.

Whenever hard spring wheat has been shown at any of the leading international agricultural exhibitions during recent years, the first, second and third prizes and the sweepstakes have invariably been awarded to a farmer from one of the three Prairie Provinces of Canada. Farmers of these three provinces

have been equally successful in their exhibits of oats, and have made a superior showing with barley and flax to any state in the Union against which they have competed.

Space will not permit of an enumeration of all the successes farmers of the Prairie Provinces of Canada have had with their grain at international exhibitions, but a few of them ought to be mentioned to show that the claims of these provinces regarding the high quality of their crops rest on a solid foundation.

Early Successes

One of the earliest successes with grain grown in Western Canada was made more than twenty-five years ago, when wheat grown in the Peace River Valley in northern Alberta captured the first prize at the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago. At the big land and irrigation show held in the Madison Square Gardens, New York, in November, 1911, the three leading prizes for the best sample of hard spring wheat grown in the two Americas were won by farmers of the Prairie Provinces of Canada. Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Saskatchewan, won the first, W. J. Glass, of Macleod, Alberta, the second, and Thomas Maynard, of Deloraine, Manitoba, the third prize. The wheat that won the first prize weighed six and a half pounds per bushel above the standard, and was taken from a field that had yielded from seventy and one-fifth to eighty and two-thirds bushels to the acre.

World Wheat Champions

Since then farmers from these three provinces have carried everything before them when showing their grains in competition with that grown in other parts of the American continent. In 1912 the first prize for wheat went to an Alberta farmer, for oats to a Saskatchewan farmer, and for barley to an Alberta farmer. The first prizes for wheat and oats and the majority of the prizes for other grains offered at the leading agricultural shows in the United States have come to farmers of the Canadian Prairie Provinces each succeeding year, for 13 out of 14 years, wherever they have been allowed to compete. The farmers of these three provinces have also been successful in capturing the premier prizes for many other crops in competition with farmers in the United States. In recent years first prizes have been won for potatoes, field peas, corn, rye, alfalfa, timothy, sweet clover, parsnips, beets, turnips, carrots, onions, mangel wurzels, cauliflowers, squash, watermelon and so on.

With such results as these there cannot be any doubt about the superior quality of the grain and other crops grown in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. An idea of the high average yields of the grain in these three provinces will be gained by a comparison of the yields of the different parts of the British Isles and of the leading grain growing states of the Union. It must be remembered, however, in comparing the yields of the different parts of the United Kingdom that farming is carried on more intensively there than on the other side of the Atlantic and that the areas planted to grain in Western Canada are considerably larger, while the cost of production is correspondingly smaller.

Average Yield Per Acre for Ten Years

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
All Canada.....	19.29	35.28	28.02	11.37
Alberta.....	18.00	39.21	27.24	9.55
Saskatchewan.....	16.00	34.37	25.80	8.85
Manitoba.....	16.00	37.05	27.31	11.25
England.....	31.49	40.55	32.55	
Wales.....	27.71	35.21	30.73	
Scotland.....	39.79	38.40	35.31	
Ireland.....	37.12	50.00	42.86	

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
United States.....	13.20	29.90	25.20	8.60
Minnesota.....	13.0	30.80	23.60	9.70
Iowa.....	15.50	32.80	26.80	10.30
North Dakota.....	10.0	26.70	20.10	8.20
South Dakota.....	11.0	26.80	21.40	8.50
Kansas.....	13.0	24.80	17.40	6.70
Nebraska.....	12.90	26.00	21.60	8.60
Wisconsin.....	17.60	33.20	28.00	13.40

The question of precipitation—of the rainfall and snowfall—is also one of first importance to intending settlers. The table below shows the average precipitation in inches at Lethbridge, Alberta, Regina and Saskatoon in Saskatchewan and Winnipeg, Manitoba, for five years:

	Lethbridge	Regina	Saskatoon	Winnipeg
1920.....	14.05	14.51	18.32	17.35
1921.....	11.96	20.13	22.52	22.03
1922.....	12.80	14.38	13.39	21.43
1923.....	20.95	20.16	19.20	15.70
1924.....	16.00	12.82	13.06	18.55

It must be said that there are large areas in Southern Alberta where the rainfall drops below the average quoted. These areas of light rainfall have called into existence a number of irrigation enterprises, notably those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company along the main line of the railway between Calgary and Medicine Hat, and in the Lethbridge district. These irrigation areas are districts of delightful climate and great fertility of soil, and only awaited the application of water, which engineering skill made possible. They are rapidly becoming the greatest alfalfa growing and stock-producing territories of Western Canada, and are well adapted to all forms of intensive farming.

HANDLING THE GRAIN TRADE

Although the livestock and other products of Western Canada amount to many millions of dollars annually, the principal product is grain, and a few words explaining how the grain traffic is handled will be of interest to the intending settler before proceeding to deal in detail with the grain production of the country.

In Canada the practice is to sell all grain according to grades established by law. Inspectors, who are appointed by the Government, decide the grade of the grain. The Board of Grain Commissioners, whose headquarters are at Fort William, Ontario, have general charge of the grain business of the country. They are Government appointees, and in the performance of their duties must themselves comply with the rules governing the grain trade generally, and must see that the law is observed by all concerned in the grain business of the country.

Most of the grain in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is handled through elevators located at railway stations in the grain-producing country. Some of these elevators are owned by farmers, some by farmers' organizations assisted by the Government, and some by grain dealers and milling companies. In addition to the ordinary elevators at country points, there are terminal elevators maintained at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver, and large government storage elevators located at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary. All grain dealers must be licensed and bonded, thus securing the farmer from loss, whether through dishonesty, unfairness, or financial embarrassment of the dealer.

Grain prices in Western Canada are dependent upon the world market.

The farmer may load his grain through an elevator, or, if he prefers to load his grain into a car without dealing with the elevator, he may do so over the loading platforms which are provided at grain shipping points. The railways are compelled by law to erect these platforms at stations from which wheat in carload lots is shipped.

Some idea of the increase in grain production in the three Prairie Provinces may be gained from the following approximate figures for the years 1903 and 1924, showing the development in that period. Figures shown are bushels:

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1903.....	56,147,021	47,215,479	10,448,461	884,000
1924.....	452,260,000	391,756,000	59,778,200	7,044,800

Storage Capacity.—To take care of such an immense production of grain requires storage facilities in proportion. Elevators are found at every country market place, and these, with the large terminal storage elevators already mentioned at the head of the Great Lakes as well as at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Saint John, Vancouver, Port McNicoll and Port Colborne, now number 4,169, with a storage capacity of 251,194,620 bushels. Twenty years ago—in 1905—the total storage capacity was only 50,000,000 bushels.

FLOUR MILLING

Flour milling is an important and rapidly growing industry. Nowhere in the world can a finer quality of milling wheat be obtained, and the other conditions required by the miller, such as cheap power and first-class transportation, are also found in Western Canada. The result is that a steadily increasing quantity of Canadian wheat is ground in the country and exported in the form of flour both to European and Oriental markets. The development of this industry is of great importance to the farmers, as it affords another outlet for their wheat, and also supplies them with mill by-products for stock feeding. The flour mills and oatmeal mills of the country now grind a very considerable part of the wheat and oat crops.

FODDERS AND ROOTS

The greater part of the Prairie Provinces of Canada are well adapted for the culture of fodder and root crops. Many farmers, especially in Alberta and Saskatchewan, are content to rely upon the rich native grasses to feed their stock, although with the increasing settlement of the country the more progressive ones are going more and more into diversified agriculture, growing tame fodders on greater areas each year. Alfalfa, brome grass, timothy, western rye, grass corn, sunflowers, clover, and field peas are the chief cultivated fodder crops.

Alfalfa.—Alfalfa (Lucerne) is now recognized as an important crop in Alberta. It has become the staple crop in the large irrigated areas in Southern Alberta, where two or three cuttings, with yields averaging from three to five tons to the acre, are taken each year after the crop has been properly started. It is also grown to some extent on lands that do not require irrigation in various parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In Saskatchewan the government has encouraged the growth of this valuable crop by awarding liberal prizes to successful growers.

Timothy.—Timothy is another crop which is grown very successfully both in the irrigated areas of Southern Alberta and in the districts of greater rainfall in other parts of the Canadian Prairies. From two to three tons of timothy to the acre are grown, and yields as heavy as four tons to the acre have been reached.

Clover, Vetches, etc.—All kinds of clovers thrive well and are very productive in the Prairie Provinces. Red Clover, white clover, alsike clover and sweet clover are the principal varieties grown, according to the suitability of the soil and the amount of moisture. Red, white and alsike clover are grown extensively under irrigation in Southern Alberta. Field peas and vetches also do well, giving large yields of a very nutritive fodder.

Oats and Barley.—These are very important fodder crops. In addition to the crops that are allowed to mature as grain, large areas of oats are seeded every year to be cut green for fodder. For fattening cattle and hogs the farmers of Western Canada consider there is no better food than oats and barley. Their value for finishing beef animals was well exemplified at the International Livestock Show at Chicago in recent years, during which Western Canadian steers finished on these grains several times won the grand championship of the American continent.

Corn and Sunflowers.—The corn belt is gradually extending farther north and already excellent crops of corn are being grown in the Southern parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Last year Prairie farmers won the first prize for white Dent corn in competition with corn growers from all over the United States at the International Grain Show. At the Dominion Experimental Station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, the average yield of corn has been from seventeen to twenty-six tons to the acre during the past few years.

But the need for corn is not so great in the Canadian Prairie Provinces as it is farther south. Something has already been said about the value of oats and barley for finishing livestock, while as an ensilage crop, sunflowers have proved to be highly satisfactory. This crop, which has been demonstrated to be the equal of corn in feeding value is a very hardy crop in Western Canada and yields heavily, from fifteen to thirty tons to the acre being average returns. Sunflowers are grown extensively in all parts of the three Prairie Provinces, and to take care of this valuable crop, silos have been erected on hundreds of farms during the last few years. This crop promises to be a great aid to the dairy and livestock industries of Western Canada.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES

All varieties of roots and vegetables usually grown in temperate climates are grown successfully in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. Most farms now have their gardens, some, it is true, being only large enough to supply the household needs, but others are large enough to give a surplus for marketing. There is a big field for the farmer who gives attention to the vegetable garden. This field will increase with the rapid settlement of the country, and the growing of vegetables especially on farms conveniently located to the larger centres should become one of the most profitable branches of farming. Potatoes of a high quality and yielding heavily are grown in all parts of these provinces. The practical absence of the potato bug and other pests that limit yields in many other countries is a great advantage to potato growers in Western Canada.

Asparagus, beans, peas, beets, carrots, turnips, early and late cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, lettuce, sweet corn, celery, parsnips, garden peas, radishes, tomatoes, pumpkins and squash are among the vegetables that are successfully grown in the Canadian Prairie Provinces.

FRUIT GROWING

Fruit has not been grown in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to any great extent, largely because farmers have been mainly occupied with their grain and stock interests. Those who have devoted some attention to fruit culture, however,

have established the fact that the smaller fruits can be grown successfully and on a commercial scale.

Currants, raspberries, strawberries, saskatoons, gooseberries and similar fruits grow wild, and when placed under cultivation yield many profitable crops. Many farmers now have fruit gardens sufficient for their own requirements, and some are making a good business by supplying nearby markets. The small fruits raised in these provinces have an excellent flavour and are much in demand. The farmer who sets out a fruit garden, taking care to plant a windbreak and giving the plot proper cultivation, can not only supply his own needs but add a considerable item to his income on the side.

Trees for beautifying the farm, providing shelter and wind-breaks, and eventually fuel, are easily grown, saplings being provided free from the government nurseries, and many farm homes in the older settled districts, which were originally located on absolutely bare prairie, are now completely sheltered in magnificent groves of trees.

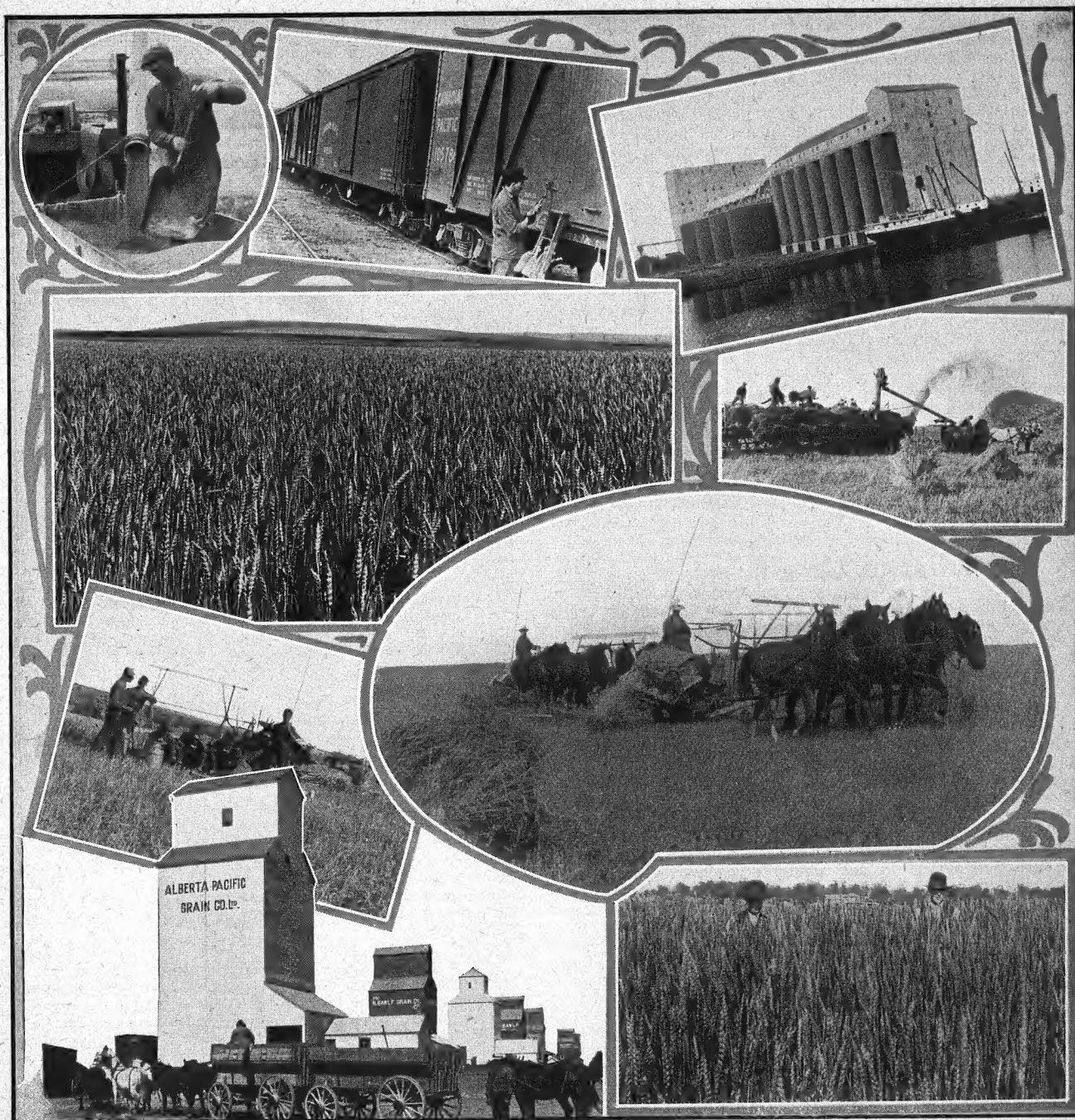
BEE-KEEPING

Although the production of honey in the Prairie Provinces of Canada is steadily growing, there is plenty of scope for a considerable extension of the industry. There are few places where bee-keeping cannot be carried on profitably. At all the government experimental farms large quantities of honey have been produced annually for a number of years. White and alsike clovers have been the principal sources of the honey on all these farms with the exception of that at Lethbridge, where the large fields of alfalfa grown under irrigation are rich in nectar.

In Manitoba great strides have been made in bee-keeping since the formation of a beekeepers' association a few years ago. In 1924 there were 1,800 beekeepers in the province, with 27,113 colonies of bees, and over 1,300,000 pounds of honey is being produced annually. In 1924 Saskatchewan had an output of 77,000 lbs. of honey, worth \$18,053, representing the output of 2,000 colonies. Alberta produced in 1924, 55,000 lbs. of honey, valued at \$13,000, the output of 160 bee-keepers. The Prairie Provinces of Canada have everything needed for the growth of the industry except the bees and the beekeepers—the climate is favourable, there are plenty of nectar laden plants, while the market for the product is the best in America.

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY

In the spring of 1925 operations were commenced by the Canadian Sugar Factories, Limited, a subsidiary of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, on the construction of a sugar beet factory at Raymond in Southern Alberta. Prior to the war there was a beet sugar factory in operation at that point, but owing to financial and other difficulties, the plant was forced to suspend operations. Nothing further was done in establishing this industry until in 1924, when the Utah Company, owing to the cutting off of one of their sugar beet districts in the United States due to the depredation of insects, decided to locate in Southern Alberta. Experimental plots were planted in that year and an analysis of the beets showed a sugar content of 18.43 per cent—an average well above the factory practice. This splendid showing decided the Company to erect a plant at Raymond at a cost in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000 and with an operating capacity of 75,000 tons or more per annum. During the 1925 season approximately 7,200 acres of sugar beets were planted to supply the needs of this new factory and the yield is expected to compare favorably with that of the best beet districts in north-western United States. It is anticipated that in the next few years the acreage devoted to this crop will be greatly increased, thus necessitating an enlargement to the present plant or the construction of further units.



WESTERN CANADA HARVEST SCENES

The rich fields of Western Canada yield larger harvests year in and year out than any other part of North America.

That this development is not confined to the irrigated areas of Southern Alberta, is evidenced by the results achieved by growers in the vicinity of Brandon, Manitoba during the 1925 season. In the spring of that year a number of farmers and gardeners in the district secured sugar beet seed, through the efforts of the Brandon Board of Trade and other public bodies for experimental purposes and, while no definite information is available at this time as to whether or not the beets grown in the Brandon district have a sugar content sufficiently large to justify the establishment of a refinery in that territory, the parties interested in this venture are very sanguine as to results which they expect from the trial shipment made to Raymond, Alberta, for refining. Should the test come up to expectations, active steps will be taken toward the formation of a company to establish a sugar beet refinery either in Brandon or in the immediate vicinity.

While particular stress has been laid on the advantages which will accrue to the irrigation farmers in Southern Alberta as a result of the establishment of the sugar beet factory at Raymond, attention is drawn to another branch of farming which will also receive considerable impetus through the sugar beet plant, namely, the cattle industry. In the operation of a sugar beet factory, there is a considerable quantity of waste products, such as pulp, molasses, etc., which is available for cattle feed. As the majority of the farms in the territory have a few acres which could be profitably devoted to cattle raising, it is expected that many farmers will avail themselves of the opportunity to buy feed at low prices and enter extensively into the business of winter-feeding of cattle.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRYING

Before the Prairie Provinces had become famous for the growing of grain, they were favourably known for their wide ranges upon which immense herds of cattle and horses grazed all the year round. Alberta and Saskatchewan were then described as the "Stockman's Paradise". The abundance of nutritious grasses, the pure water and healthful climate combined to ensure the raising of strong, healthy animals. Though these large ranges have, for the most part, since been broken up, their place has been taken by thousands of smaller farms, each with its own little herd. The result is that the aggregate stock interests of these provinces are now far greater than in the days of almost exclusive ranching.

The governments of the three provinces recognize the importance of the livestock industry, which makes for greater permanency of agriculture and greater profits in the long run than exclusive grain-growing. They have, therefore, given great encouragement to the industry in many ways. Prizes are offered at the provincial livestock shows, assistance is given to farmers in the purchase of cattle and sheep, pure bred sires are placed at the disposal of farmers at small cost, and in many other ways the livestock industry is fostered. The Canadian Pacific Railway has always been active in directing the attention of the farmer to the importance of livestock raising and in assisting him to make a proper start. Other organizations—agricultural societies, boards of trade, banks and, in many cases, organizations expressly formed for the purpose, likewise have been and are still active in encouraging increased livestock production.

Horses.—The draft horse is in demand in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. Tractors have by no means displaced horses in the work on the Prairie farms, nor are they likely to do so in the future. The supply of horses in many districts is often unequal to the demand, and the quality of the local animals is such that they have gained a reputation abroad as well as at home.

Endurance, lung power, clean bone, and freedom from hereditary and other diseases are qualities for which the horses raised on the Prairie farms are noted.

Clydesdales, Percherons, Shires and Belgians are among the chief breeds of draught horses that are favoured by Prairie farmers, who in many cases have earned reputations far beyond the boundaries of these provinces for the high class of animal they are breeding. In Southern Alberta is one of the largest pure bred Percherons horse ranches in the world. The brood mares are never stabled, and, except in very rare cases, are never fed anything but what they can pick up on the native pasture winter and summer. At different times several horses from this ranch have been purchased by well-known breeders in Great Britain. Animals of the various breeds named have carried off honours both at the local fairs and at fairs in other countries, one of the latest successes being the Grand Championship for Clydesdales at the International Livestock Show at Chicago in 1920, in December, and in 1921, and again in 1924, which was won by a fine stallion owned by a Saskatchewan exhibitor.

The number of horses in the Prairie Provinces in 1924 was estimated at 2,342,004. The Prairie farmer who makes it a point to have a few horses for sale each year has every reason to be pleased with the prospect.

Beef Cattle.—The visitor or new settler is invariably struck with the high quality of the cattle on the farms of the Prairie Provinces of Canada. The policy which the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and organizations like the Canadian Pacific Railway, have followed of encouraging the use of pure-bred breeding stock to raise the general quality of the herds has been one of the reasons for the fine cattle on these farms. Another has been the encouragement and assistance afforded by the system of annual fairs, held at various points in the three provinces, by demonstration trains, by the agricultural schools and colleges, and by the various livestock and similar associations. But these, and other forms of encouragement, valuable as they have been, could have availed little had not the country been blessed with a favourable climate, a fertile soil producing an abundance of nutritious grasses and other fodder crops, and a plentiful supply of pure water—the prime conditions on which the success of the cattle industry in the Prairie Provinces of Canada is based.

The opportunities open to the farmer who wishes to combine cattle-raising with grain-growing are particularly favourable. He has country here where land can be acquired at a low cost and on very easy terms, and where great quantities of coarse grains and fodders are cheaply produced. On the grain farm the immense quantities of straw which are available after each harvest can be utilized to advantage along with other crops in feeding cattle.

At Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Calgary and Edmonton large and up-to-date stockyards have been established, where the farmer can forward his cattle for sale at the prevailing market prices. Cattle that require finishing can also be obtained, and farmers who have a surplus of fodder available on their farms have found the purchasing of stockers and feeders at the stockyards and finishing them a profitable business. Some idea of the magnitude of the business carried on by these stockyards may be gathered from the value of the cattle annually handled through the Calgary stockyards, which is computed at upwards of \$21,000,000. The city of Calgary is also the home of the largest individual bull sale in the world. This sale, which takes place in April of each year, and sales of a similar kind which are held at other centers, are important factors in improving the quality of the herds and increasing the distribution of the best breeds of cattle throughout the three provinces.

Sheep.—There is undoubtedly a great future for the sheep raising industry in the Prairie Provinces. Farmers here who have had experience with the raising of sheep in other parts of the world maintain that in no other country are conditions more favourable. The industry has not, however, advanced to the same extent as the cattle industry, for instance, partly, no doubt, owing to the unfavourable conditions for the marketing of wool which existed up to a few years ago, and also to the difficulty in getting sheep in large numbers. These disadvantages are being steadily overcome, however. The formation by the farmers of local wool growers' associations for the collection of wool and a national co-operative selling organization has greatly improved the marketing conditions, while the Provincial Governments have assisted farmers to obtain sheep by importing them from other countries and selling them at cost to farmers on easy terms of payment. In 1923, 2,700,334 pounds of wool were produced in the Prairie Provinces, and were sold through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association at a price averaging around 30 cents a pound.

The demand for mutton in Western Canada is far greater than the supply and is constantly increasing. The home-grown article is much better than anything that can be imported and commands a good price. All the well-known breeds of sheep, suitable to the temperate zone, do well in the Prairie Provinces.

During the past three or four years a new venture has been undertaken by sheep raisers in the Prairie Provinces. It was originally conceived by a Southern Alberta sheepman that grain screenings would be most suitable for fattening sheep for the market. In order to test out this theory, he made a small initial shipment to Fort William, where he wintered and fed screenings from the elevators to his sheep. This venture was very successful and it has now become a more or less regular practice to ship large numbers of sheep to that point, as well as to interior terminal elevators, for fattening during the winter months.

While the above practice is followed by the large sheep raisers, it is not so suitable for the holders of small flocks. In order to enable the raiser to fatten his sheep on grain screenings on his own farm, a machine was lately devised for cleaning the grain as it came out of the thresher, enabling the sheepman to get his screenings close at hand, thus avoiding the cost of transporting his sheep to a grain terminal point for fattening.

Swine.—Taking into consideration that hogs can be raised in the Prairie Provinces as economically as anywhere on the American continent, there is generally good money in raising these animals. Farmers have clearly demonstrated that their fields will produce large crops of alfalfa, the "king of hog feeders", oats, barley, rape and roots of all kinds as cheaply as anywhere. There is also on most farms an abundance of by-products, which make very valuable food for hogs, but which would often go to waste if hogs are not kept. The feeding of at least a few hogs is an economical proposition on most farms. The practical absence of hog diseases, a healthful climate, and, as a rule, an abundance of pure water, also make for the success of the industry.

Poultry.—It is generally conceded that the primary conditions for successful poultry raising are reasonable mildness of climate, abundance of sunshine, and dryness of atmosphere. These conditions are all present in the highest degree in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. The climate is exceptionally favourable to successful poultry raising. Throughout the year there is an abundance of sunshine, and there are very few days, either in summer or winter, when the hens cannot take exercise out-of-doors at some time during the day. In March, April and May the rainfall is comparatively light, making conditions for rearing the very best for all kinds of poultry. Since this is the hatching season, the poultryman has ample opportunity to get the young stock past the danger point before the intervention of wet

weather, which is often injurious to the young birds. With an average of fourteen hours of sunshine during the summer months, the chickens have the best of chances to reach maturity.

While the profits to be made in poultry raising are such as would tempt the specialist to engage in the business exclusively, the greatest development in the Prairie Provinces of Canada will, no doubt, be amongst those engaged in mixed farming. Screenings and other waste products from the grain crops can be turned into cash by means of a flock of chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys. In this way there is practically no outlay, the revenue being as good as so much found money.

Farmers have a cash market for all their surplus eggs and poultry. Poultry killing stations and cold storage plants are in operation at all the larger centres, and prevent the markets from being swamped. Turkeys, which do exceptionally well in the Prairie Provinces, are sent to the Pacific coast cities as well as points in the United States and Eastern Canada in large numbers every year. Egg grading stations have been opened at several points, and a reputation is being created in outside markets for eggs of a uniform size and first class quality.

Dairying.—During the last few years considerable progress has been made in the dairying industry in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. The three provinces vie with each other in the production of a quality of butter that is acceptable to the leading markets of the world. It is not very many years ago since butter had to be brought into many parts of these provinces from outside districts, but the story is a different one now, for in addition to manufacturing sufficient quantity for home consumption, there has been a fair surplus for export during the last few years. All butter for export is graded by the official inspectors of the Provincial Governments, and realizing that there is always a demand for the best, the governments have encouraged farmers to give particular care to the quality of the cream they forward to the creameries.

In 1924 the value of the dairy products of Alberta reached \$16,052,000, of Saskatchewan \$20,030,000, and of Manitoba \$13,666,000. The total output of creamery butter of the three provinces in 1924 amounted to 39,465,913 pounds. The home market absorbed the greater portion of this quantity, but several million pounds also found a ready market in the larger cities of Eastern Canada, in the cities on the Pacific Coast, and in Chicago and New York, as well as in Japan and the United Kingdom, where it met with considerable favour.

Each of the Provincial Governments gives liberal assistance in the establishment of creameries of groups of farmers. Wherever conditions warrant the establishment of a creamery loans are granted for the purpose to the farmers interested. The creameries are subject to the control of the farmers, but under government direction. At the end of every month each farmer receives credit for the cream he has delivered to the creamery, a cash advance is paid to him at once and a cheque for the balance is sent to him as soon as the product is sold. Co-operative creameries, under government supervision, have been a valuable factor in promoting the dairying industry in the Prairie Provinces and have resulted in the manufacture of butter of an exceptionally high standard, commanding the best prices in the open market.

Although more attention has been paid to the production of butter, the manufacture of cheese has not been neglected, and in many districts the output of this valuable article of food is steadily increasing.

An excellent market for milk and cream is also afforded by the cities and towns scattered throughout the three provinces. The price paid to farmers in Western Canada for their milk and cream is usually higher than it is in older settled countries.

ALBERTA

Alberta is the most western of the Canadian Prairie Provinces. Its southern boundary adjoins the State of Montana; its western boundary is the crest of the Rocky Mountains, which it follows in a north-westerly direction to a point on about the same parallel as Edmonton, when the boundary leaves the mountains and continues due north to the 60th parallel, which is the northern boundary of the province. Its eastern boundary is the 110th meridian west from Greenwich, which is also the western boundary of the sister Province of Saskatchewan. The Province of Alberta comprises an area greater than that of any country in Europe save Russia, and more than twice the combined areas of Great Britain and Ireland. Its northern boundary, the 60th parallel of latitude, passes through the Shetland Islands and north of Petrograd; and its southern boundary, the 49th parallel of latitude, passes south of the English Channel, through France a few miles north of Paris, through the southern portion of Germany and the middle of Central Europe just south of Vienna.

The province embraces 162,765,200 acres. Of this 1,510,400 acres is the estimated area contained in rivers and lakes, leaving 161,254,800 acres of land.

According to Dominion Government estimates there are some 72,000,000 acres of land suitable for agriculture in this province. Of this enormous area, approximately nine million acres have been brought under the plough; in other words, less than thirteen per cent. of the land available for cultivation in the province has as yet been developed.

None of the other Prairie Provinces presents the variety of climatic and geographical features to be found in Alberta. The topography of the country ranges from the vast, level, treeless plain to the wildest and grandest mountain scenery. The climate of the southern and south-western portions of the province is the mildest in Canada, with the exception of some parts of British Columbia. In the district lying southward from Calgary the snowfall is so limited that sleighs are seldom used.

The Eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, including the great foothill country which extends towards the plains some fifty miles farther than the mountains proper, and which has become famous as the home of the ranching industry, are included in Alberta for nearly 400 miles in a north-westerly direction. The slopes of these mountains, as well as many of the foothill valleys, are heavily covered with timber, and a great forest reserve has been created by the Dominion Government to guarantee the preservation of these forests. The policy of the Government is to maintain for all time a vast forest reserve which will afford a permanent supply of building material to the settlers of Alberta, and at the same time constitute a reservoir storing up the heavy snowfall of the mountain region to be distributed over the plains by the natural agency of wind and rain, or by the artificial means of irrigation. Many mountain rivers come down from these wooded slopes, and exert a very great influence upon the country which they traverse. They water fertile valleys which are rapidly becoming centres of close population. They bring down the logs of the lumbermen to railway connections, where towns spring up and sawmills provide labor for the working man, and fuel and lumber for the settler. They make available an enormous supply of water for irrigation purposes. They provide beautiful sites and ample water supply for cities and towns, and it is worthy of note that all the larger cities in Alberta are located on fine rivers. And these rivers, with their scores of mountain tributaries, afford a region of unmixed delight for the sportsman and angler.

ALBERTA'S PROGRESS

The greatest natural resource of the province is, of course, its immense area of fertile farm land; but aside from this there are resources which in themselves are capable of supporting a very large population, and which are of prime interest to the intending home-maker. The province has forests of great value and extent, which support an important lumber industry. Great coal properties have been opened up; in 1923 the coal production of the province exceeded 6,800,000 tons, and is increasing; hitherto unexploited deposits of natural gas have been tapped; the existence of oil of altogether exceptional quality has been established; great beds of merchantable clays and shales have been uncovered and factories erected for their manufacture; and the development of all these natural resources means not only a convenient supply of the various commodities used by the farmer, but also a large and profitable market at his door for his grain, hay, cattle, hogs, mutton, poultry, butter, milk, eggs, roots, vegetables and small fruits—in fact, everything capable of being produced on the Alberta farm.

Although Alberta has all these varied resources, it is her fertile farm lands which are the basis of her present and future prosperity. They vary from open prairie to more or less heavily wooded districts, and the soil, which is very rich and deep, ranges from a light chocolate to a heavy loam. Its fertility is evidenced by the record of crops shown here. With all these



WESTERN CANADIAN LIVESTOCK

Western Canada offers splendid opportunities for stockmen
and mixed farmers.

enormous resources and undeveloped opportunities the population of Alberta at the present time is estimated to be only 640,000. It is truly a country where the land is calling out to the home-builder to come and occupy it and partake of its riches.

Summary of the Acreage and Yields of the Leading Grains in Alberta during the Period 1910-1924

	Year	Crop area in acres	Total yield in bushels	Aver. per acre
Spring Wheat.....	1910	450,493	5,697,956	12.65
	1911	1,299,989	28,132,000	21.64
	1912	1,256,200	27,059,000	21.54
	1913	1,310,000	30,130,000	23.00
	1914	1,150,000	23,219,000	20.19
	1915	2,098,123	65,289,000	31.12
	1916	2,586,798	64,539,000	24.95
	1917	2,845,600	51,932,200	18.25
	1918	3,848,424	23,090,544	6.00
	1919	4,241,903	33,935,000	8.00
	1920	4,036,483	82,748,000	20.50
	1921	5,038,290	51,576,000	10.30
	1922	5,701,041	64,137,000	11.30
	1923	5,088,383	142,475,000	28.00
	1924	5,537,334	60,797,000	11.00
Winter Wheat.....	1910	142,467	2,206,564	15.48
	1911	316,910	9,011,000	25.28
	1912	161,000	3,515,000	21.83
	1913	202,000	4,242,000	21.00
	1914	221,100	4,252,000	19.23
	1915	39,908	1,249,000	31.30
	1916	18,177	549,000	30.20
	1917	51,700	1,059,900	20.50
	1918	44,065	660,975	15.00
	1919	40,600	640,000	15.75
	1920	38,000	713,000	18.75
	1921	85,114	1,468,000	17.30
	1922	64,544	839,000	13.00
	1923	84,260	2,359,000	28.00
	1924	36,479	515,000	14.10
Oats.....	1910	492,589	12,158,530	24.68
	1911	1,178,300	56,964,000	48.34
	1912	1,359,300	62,936,000	46.30
	1913	1,639,000	71,542,000	43.65
	1914	1,502,000	54,523,000	36.30
	1915	1,827,091	83,876,000	45.91
	1916	2,124,081	102,199,000	48.11
	1917	2,537,900	86,288,600	34.00
	1918	2,651,548	60,322,717	22.75
	1919	2,767,372	65,725,000	23.75
	1920	3,089,700	115,091,000	37.25
	1921	2,911,743	64,192,000	22.00
	1922	1,614,500	35,519,000	22.00
	1923	2,299,546	114,977,000	50.00
	1924	2,303,624	55,251,000	24.00
Barley.....	1910	90,901	1,889,509	20.79
	1911	156,418	4,151,000	26.54
	1912	174,900	5,780,000	32.87
	1913	197,000	6,334,000	32.15
	1914	178,000	4,681,000	26.30
	1915	304,000	9,822,000	32.31
	1916	336,586	9,774,000	29.04
	1917	472,100	10,386,200	22.00
	1918	470,073	7,756,204	16.50
	1919	414,212	10,562,000	25.50
	1920	480,699	12,739,000	26.50

Year	Crop area in acres	Total yield in bushels	Aver. per acre
1921	568,191	11,657,000	20.50
1922	378,053	6,238,000	16.50
1923	383,858	14,774,000	38.50
1924	493,891	12,347,000	25.00

Flax.....	1910	14,300	64,000	4.48
	1911	40,275	418,000	10.39
	1912	111,400	1,429,000	12.83
	1913	105,000	1,155,000	11.00
	1914	80,000	616,000	7.67
	1915	48,000	670,000	13.96
	1916	95,063	1,310,500	13.79
	1917	139,800	978,500	7.00
	1918	95,920	479,600	5.00
	1919	80,690	222,000	2.75
	1920	103,700	726,000	7.00
	1921	28,434	171,000	6.00
	1922	22,186	88,700	4.00
	1923	15,000	156,000	10.40
	1924	15,000	55,900	3.70

Rye.....	1910	6,672	109,006	16.33
	1911	14,443	394,000	27.30
	1912	15,000	377,000	28.50
	1913	16,000	398,000	24.80
	1914	16,400	360,000	22.00
	1915	15,963	374,926	23.40
	1916	17,975	440,000	24.40
	1917	30,880	633,000	20.50
	1918	47,877	826,000	17.25
	1919	83,804	1,173,000	14.00
	1920	160,960	3,420,000	21.30
	1921	222,136	1,999,000	9.00
	1922	603,583	6,187,000	10.30
	1923	396,758	7,640,000	19.30
	1924	274,372	2,744,000	10.00

LIVESTOCK IN ALBERTA

Long before Alberta's fame as a grain-growing country had become established it was recognized as the home of the rancher and stockman. The remarkable nutrition of the prairie and foothill grasses, the pure water and the moderate climate combine to favor the livestock industry. The foundations of many very comfortable fortunes have been laid by Alberta ranchers and farmers engaging in the livestock business.

The opportunity of the farmer who wishes to combine stock-raising with grain-growing is particularly favorable. Land on which great quantities of coarse grain and fodders are cheaply produced can be obtained at low cost and on easy terms. Many farmers are able to turn their straw piles and other waste products to good account by winter-feeding stock for the large ranching companies. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs all do well in Alberta. The following table shows the numbers of the various kinds of stock in the province during the four years from 1921 to 1924, inclusive.

	1921	1922	1923	1924
Horses.....	916,510	863,316	829,143	861,537
Milch Cows.....	423,838	392,037	410,242	433,528
Other Cattle.....	1,430,364	1,261,005	1,110,682	1,188,468
Sheep.....	523,599	260,366	239,174	206,458
Swine.....	574,318	623,188	706,681	949,891
Poultry.....	4,963,565	5,422,139	6,630,163	6,482,084

Peace River Country

The Peace River Country of Northern Alberta is often termed the Last West, where yet there exist wide stretches of virgin, fertile, agricultural lands which may freely be filed upon as homesteads by incoming settlers. It is a region of tremendous extent which by nature of its remoteness and inadequacy of communication, no less than by the necessity of waiting the development of the areas to the south of it, was slow in making its true value known, but one which in the space of a few short years has proved itself beyond dispute and is in universal favor as attested by the influx of settlers it witnesses each year.

HOW IT IS REACHED

This territory is penetrated by the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway which runs north from Edmonton to Lesser Slave Lake and then westerly to McLennan, the junction point with the Central Canada Railway, taking the trains right through to Peace River town. From McLennan the line goes west as far as Spirit River with the line graded west to the British Columbia boundary, the entrance to the Pouce Coupe district. From Spanish River a branch line runs to Grande Prairie City, the centre of the famous Grande Prairie district. The city is 406 miles from Edmonton.

CLIMATE

The country has a wonderful climate of moderating influences. Winters are crisp and clear, summers dry and balmy. Blizzards are unknown, and throughout the winter months the Chinook winds blowing from the Pacific through the mountain passes periodically remove the snow and bring back a summer temperature. The summers are remarkable for their long days and short nights, there being almost continual daylight for three months. The long hours of sunshine, productive of the finest crops, are followed by cool nights conducive of the most comfortable rest.

NATURE OF LAND

The nature of the land in such an extensive area naturally varies greatly. A large portion of the country is sparsely wooded with willow brush and small and medium sized poplar. There are some patches of open prairie. This diversity provides openings for the pursuit of all phases of farming, grain growing, mixed farming, stock raising, dairying and others. Grazing areas produce an abundance of luxuriant grasses, and the coulees and

valleys of the rolling country provide admirable shelter. There is no manner of farming which cannot be followed profitably and is not pursued successfully at the present time.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

It may be broadly stated that all crops which can be grown further south in the province are capable of as successful production in the Peace River Country and this makes a healthy and substantial aggregate. The growth of wheat, oats, barley and other cereals, as well as roots and vegetables, is equal to that of any other temperate climate. Grain sown early in May ripens about the middle of August, thus avoiding the early frosts. The rapid growth is due to the long hours of sunshine in the summer months, for from June 1st to September 1st there is from sixteen to twenty hours sunshine daily. A total crop failure has never been known in the Peace River Country.

The prize grown wheat of the Chicago World's Fair as far back as 1893 was grown in the Shaftesbury Settlement, fifteen miles from Peace River Crossing.

Henry Robertson, one of the pioneers of the Grande Prairie district, has never had a crop of less than twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, whilst his returns have recorded as high as fifty. In 1921 his twelfth consecutive bumper crop returned him nearly eighteen thousand bushels.

A thresher in the Lake Saskatoon section in 1921 in seven days' operations on various farms recorded an average yield of thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre over all. One field of marquis yielded 60 bushels to the acre. An oat field returned 107 bushels to the acre, and a barley field 71 bushels.

VEGETABLES AND GARDEN PRODUCE

By actual test and lengthy experience the land of the Peace River country is well adapted to the growing of large crops of the best vegetables. The average yield of potatoes is 400 bushels to the acre, and yields of 500 bushels are not uncommon. Carrots, beets, onions, celery, cabbage, garden peas, tomatoes, lettuce, radish, turnips, squash, and pumpkins give large and satisfactory crops and properly matured vegetables.

GROWTH OF SETTLEMENT AND CULTIVATION

The great favor with which the region is regarded, and an indication of its prosperous status, is evidenced in the rapidly increasing cultivation. In the year 1906 there were less than 500 acres under cultivation. Recent figures show between 175,000 and 200,000 acres, tributary to the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railroad, under crop.



SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan lies between the 49th and 60th parallels of north latitude, and between the meridians of 102 and 110 degrees west from Greenwich. The southern border is the International boundary, the dividing line between Canada and the United States. South of Saskatchewan are the States of North Dakota and Montana; east of it is the Province of Manitoba; west of it is the Province of Alberta, and on the north it is bounded by the North West Territories. Its greatest length is 740 miles and its width on the south is 393 miles. At the middle it is 300 miles wide; at the northern boundary it has a width of 277 miles. The area of this great quadrangle is 251,700 square miles, of which 8,318 square miles are water. The land surface contains 155,092,480 acres. Of this immense acreage, less than 21,000,000 acres were under crop in 1925.

For grains, fodder crops, roots and vegetables, the soil of Saskatchewan could hardly be improved upon, as in all areas of the extent of this province, there is a great variety in the class of soil, though practically all districts are desirable for agriculture. The color ranges all the way from a light chocolate to deep, black loam, and the texture from a heavy to a rather light loam with a slight mixture of sand. Large and profitable crops are grown on all classes. The subsoil is clay, generally underlaid with a clay, sometimes mixed with gravel. Almost without exception the soil is rich, deep, and fertile.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Saskatchewan is pleasant and exceedingly healthy. The temperature during the summer frequently rises to ninety degrees; but the heat is tempered with a never failing breeze, and the nights are cool and refreshing even after the hottest days. The number of hours of sunlight during the summer months is greater here than in the more southern latitudes, and the clear, healthful atmosphere is particularly invigorating and refreshing. The autumn season in Saskatchewan is probably unsurpassed in any part of the world. The winters are cold, but usually bright and clear, and there is none of the dampness and humidity which render the cold unbearable in the British Isles.

Saskatchewan, like Alberta, has the great advantage of receiving most of its rainfall during the growing season. The average annual rainfall is not heavy, but as two-thirds of it generally comes between April and September, the growing crops receive more actual rainfall than in many countries with heavier annual precipitation. In the south-western portion of the province irrigation is employed to some extent, but elsewhere all ordinary crops are grown without artificial watering.

SASKATCHEWAN'S GRAIN PRODUCTION

More than fifty per cent. of the wheat grown in Canada is produced on Saskatchewan farms, but it has been proved that conditions in the province are just as favorable to the raising of all kinds of livestock as they are to grain growing. The raising of livestock, especially beef cattle, was extensively followed long before the grain growing possibilities of the province were recognized. Though the immense ranges of the past have become, to a great extent, a matter of history, they have been succeeded by thousands of farmers each with his own little herd, with the result that the aggregate stock interests of the province are now very much greater than in the days of almost exclusive ranching.

Saskatchewan's grain production for the last fifteen years is shown in the following table, but the splendid average yields will be better appreciated by comparison with the average yields of the leading grain-growing districts of the United States, as shown in the table on pages 4 and 5 of this handbook.

Summary of the Acreage and Yields of the Leading Grains in Saskatchewan during the Period 1910-1924

	Year	Crop area in acres	Total yield in bushels	Aver. per acre
Wheat.....	1910	4,228,222	66,978,996	15.80
	1911	5,256,474	109,075,000	20.70
	1912	5,582,000	106,960,000	19.10
	1913	5,720,000	121,559,000	21.20
	1914	5,348,300	73,494,000	13.70
	1915	6,838,100	195,168,000	28.50
	1916	9,032,109	147,559,000	16.34
	1917	8,273,250	117,921,300	14.25
	1918	9,249,260	92,492,600	10.00
	1919	10,587,363	89,993,685	8.50
	1920	10,061,069	113,135,274	11.20
	1921	13,566,708	188,000,000	13.80
	1922	12,332,297	250,167,000	20.30
	1923	12,791,000	271,622,000	21.30
	1924	13,033,000	132,918,000	10.20
Oats.....	1910	1,888,359	58,922,791	31.20
	1911	2,332,912	107,594,000	46.10
	1912	2,556,000	117,537,000	45.90
	1913	2,755,000	114,112,000	41.40
	1914	2,520,000	61,816,000	24.50
	1915	2,937,000	157,628,600	53.60
	1916	3,791,807	163,278,000	43.06
	1917	4,521,600	123,213,600	27.25
	1918	4,988,499	107,252,725	21.05
	1919	4,837,747	112,157,000	23.10
	1920	5,106,832	141,549,000	27.70
	1921	5,681,522	170,513,000	30.00
	1922	5,098,104	179,708,000	35.30
	1923	4,898,771	218,075,000	44.50
	1924	4,942,465	97,345,000	19.70

Year	Crop area in acres	Total yield in bushels	Aver. per acre
1910	129,621	3,061,007	23.60
1911	273,988	8,661,000	31.60
1912	292,000	9,595,000	32.80
1913	332,000	10,421,000	31.30
1914	290,000	4,901,000	16.90
1915	287,000	10,570,200	36.80
1916	367,207	9,916,000	27.00
1917	669,900	14,067,900	21.00
1918	699,256	11,888,082	17.00
1919	492,586	8,971,000	18.20
1920	519,014	10,501,500	20.25
1921	497,730	13,343,000	26.80
1922	636,456	18,511,000	29.00
1923	640,402	19,278,200	30.00
1924	953,851	17,360,000	18.20

Year	Crop area in acres	Total yield in bushels	Aver. per acre
1910	506,425	3,893,160	7.60
1911	682,000	7,672,500	11.20
1912	1,780,000	23,033,000	12.90
1913	1,386,000	15,579,000	11.20
1914	958,000	6,131,000	6.40
1915	697,000	9,061,000	13.00
1916	542,034	6,692,000	12.35
1917	753,700	4,710,600	6.25
1918	840,975	4,204,785	5.00
1919	929,945	4,490,000	4.80
1920	1,140,921	5,705,000	5.00
1921	426,849	3,230,000	7.50
1922	466,177	4,079,000	8.80
1923	465,653	5,493,800	11.80
1924	927,082	6,119,000	6.60

Year	Crop area in acres	Total yield in bushels	Aver. per acre
1910	754	11,639	15.40
1911	2,271	61,000	27.00
1912	2,700	57,000	21.00
1913	3,000	68,000	22.60
1914	2,600	54,000	20.90
1915	2,700	75,600	28.00
1916	22,759	548,000	24.00
1917	53,250	998,400	18.70
1918	123,500	1,420,000	11.50
1919	190,482	2,000,000	10.50
1920	172,449	2,535,000	14.70
1921	1,208,299	13,546,000	11.30
1922	900,931	16,164,000	18.00
1923	568,924	8,582,000	15.00
1924	178,094	2,507,000	14.10

The following table showing the number of the various kinds of livestock in Saskatchewan in the years 1921 to 1924 indicates the importance of the livestock industry to the province.

	1921	1922	1923	1924
Horses	1,169,278	1,143,502	1,137,301	1,170,745
Milch Cows	421,706	456,006	403,813	468,151
Other Cattle	1,141,626	1,146,780	1,131,274	1,060,716
Sheep	188,021	191,937	137,240	123,326
Swine	432,776	563,069	679,867	872,819
Poultry	9,554,009	8,455,950	9,101,752	8,831,629



View of the new sugar beet plant at Raymond, Alberta. This promises to develop into an important industry.

MANITOBA

Manitoba is the oldest and the most eastern of the so-called Prairie Provinces of Canada. The first agricultural settlement in the district now comprised in the Province of Manitoba was made under the leadership of Lord Selkirk in 1812 in the Red River Valley near the site of the present City of Winnipeg, but Manitoba assumed little importance as an agricultural possibility until 1878 when the first railway entered her boundaries. In 1882 the Canadian Pacific Railway ushered an era of prosperity into the province. Agriculture has been successfully practiced for 50 years or more, and the information that will be presented to you in the following pages can leave no doubt that Manitoba is particularly well adapted by nature for agriculture, embracing in the term mixed farming in all its branches. Manitoba, as originally created into a province, comprised only 13,500 square miles area. This has been increased from time to time and is now 251,832 square miles, or about the same as Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Manitoba is bounded on the east by Ontario, on the north-east by Hudson Bay, on the north by the North West Territories, on the west by the Province of Saskatchewan, and on the south by the States of North Dakota and Minnesota, and lies between the 49th and 60th parallels of latitude. It is in the same latitude as the British Isles. Edinburgh is farther north than the present settled parts of Manitoba.

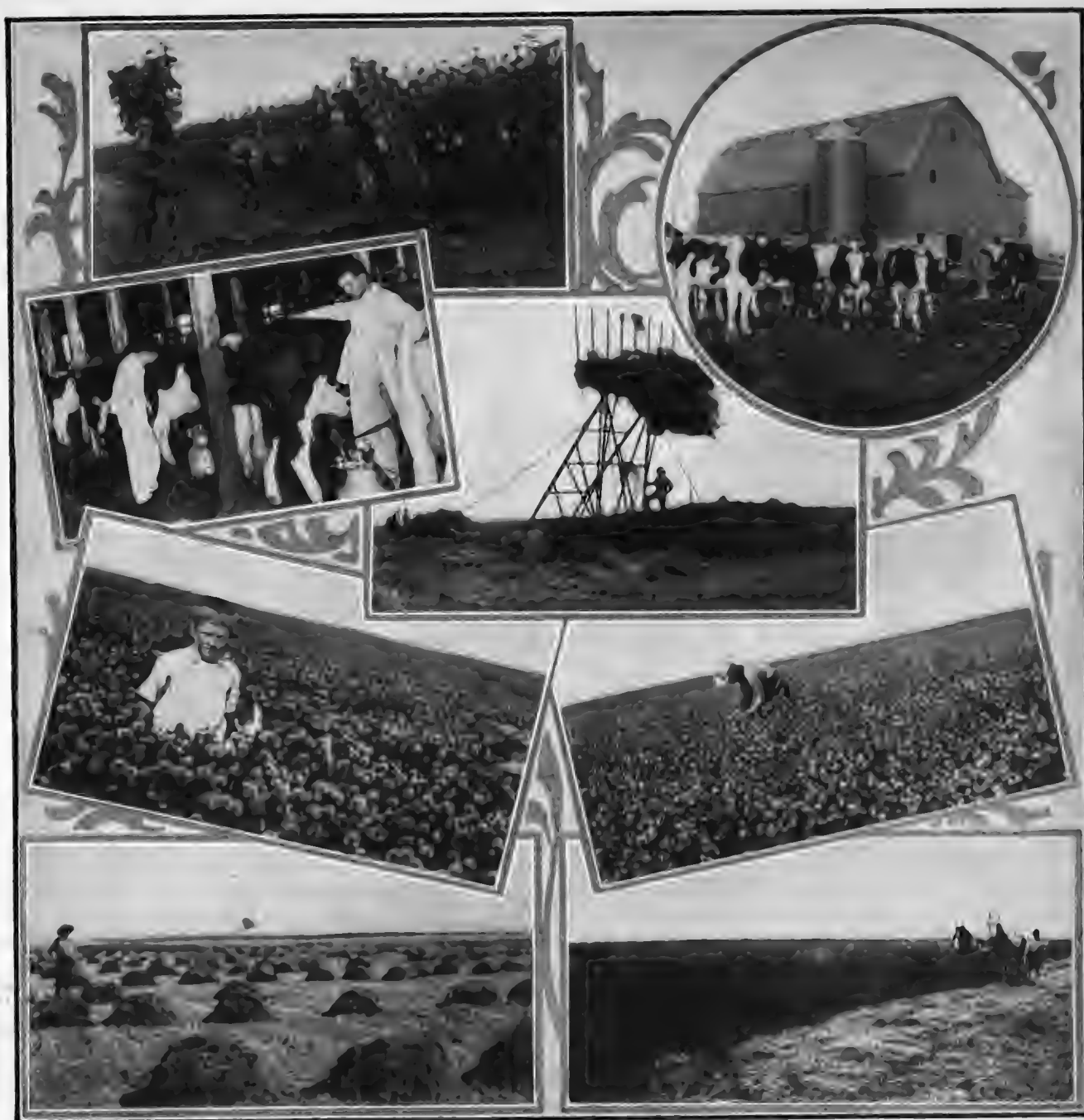
Climate of Manitoba.—Manitoba possesses a climate which is particularly adapted to the production of a healthy, vigorous people. Old residents of the province are unanimous in their declaration that they prefer the Manitoba winter to the winter of the British Isles, or the Eastern Canadian Provinces. Spring and autumn are delightful seasons of moderate temperature and bright sunshine. The summer is warm, the mercury frequently rising to 90 degrees, but the warm days are tempered by nights which are invariably cool and comfortable. The long summer evenings, when the sky remains bright until nine o'clock, are a most enjoyable feature of the summer climate. The average rainfall is sufficient for the production of all cereal crops and the growing of field roots, garden stuff and fodders of great variety and luxuriance.

Grain Growing in Manitoba.—"Manitoba Hard" Wheat has gained a pre-eminent place among the milling wheats of the world, and its position is assailed only by the "No. 1 Hard" and "No. 1 Northern" of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Spring wheat is grown almost exclusively in Manitoba, although in recent years some attention has been given to winter wheat with good results. The soil and climate of Manitoba are also admirably adapted to the production of oats, barley, rye and flax, the total yearly crop of each of these, with the exception of flax, running into many millions of bushels.

Summary of the Acreage and Yields of the Leading Grains in Manitoba during the Period 1910 to 1924

	Year	Crop area in acres	Total yield in bushels	Aver. per acre
Wheat.....	1910	2,760,371	34,125,949	12.30
	1911	3,094,833	62,689,000	22.50
	1912	2,839,000	63,017,000	22.20
	1913	2,804,000	53,331,000	19.00
	1914	2,616,000	38,605,000	14.80
	1915	3,342,900	96,425,000	28.80
	1916	2,725,725	29,667,000	10.80
	1917	2,448,860	41,039,700	16.70
	1918	2,983,702	48,191,100	16.30
	1919	2,880,301	40,975,300	14.30
	1920	2,705,622	37,542,000	13.90
	1921	3,501,217	39,054,000	11.20
	1922	3,125,556	60,051,000	19.30
	1923	2,915,915	35,804,000	12.30
	1924	2,459,408	41,464,000	16.90

	Year	Crop area in acres	Total yield in bushels	Aver. per acre
Oats.....	1910	1,209,173	30,378,379	25.10
	1911	1,307,434	60,037,000	45.90
	1912	1,348,000	57,154,000	42.40
	1913	1,398,000	56,759,000	40.60
	1914	1,331,000	31,951,000	28.20
	1915	1,441,000	69,471,000	48.20
	1916	1,443,599	48,439,000	33.50
	1917	1,500,000	45,375,000	30.20
	1918	1,714,894	54,473,500	31.80
	1919	1,847,267	57,698,000	31.30
	1920	1,873,954	57,657,000	30.80
	1921	2,226,376	49,442,000	22.30
	1922	1,851,608	74,433,000	40.30
	1923	1,834,504	58,704,000	32.00
	1924	1,953,337	70,729,000	36.20
Barley.....	1910	416,016	6,506,634	15.60
	1911	448,105	14,949,000	33.30
	1912	481,000	15,826,000	32.90
	1913	496,000	14,305,000	28.80
	1914	468,000	9,828,000	21.00
	1915	490,000	17,763,000	36.20
	1916	687,503	13,729,000	19.90
	1917	708,000	15,930,000	22.50
	1918	1,102,965	27,963,000	25.20
	1919	893,947	17,149,400	19.30
	1920	839,078	17,520,000	21.00
	1921	1,043,144	19,681,600	18.90
	1922	968,783	28,863,000	29.80
	1923	1,156,212	25,726,000	22.30
	1924	1,372,803	40,923,000	29.80
Flax.....	1910	34,684	176,675	5.00
	1911	79,765	1,152,000	14.40
	1912	100,000	1,252,000	12.40
	1913	54,000	632,000	11.70
	1914	40,000	338,000	8.40
	1915	34,000	374,000	11.00
	1916	15,684	210,000	13.30
	1917	16,300	146,700	9.00
	1918	107,961	1,091,000	10.00
	1919	57,379	520,300	9.00



FODDER CROPS AND DAIRYING

In the excellence of the wild and tame fodders of Western Canada is found the basis of its valuable Dairy industry.

	Year	Crop area in acres	Total yield in bushels	Aver. per acre
	1920	146,455	1,157,800	7.90
	1921	61,689	544,700	8.80
	1922	66,680	734,000	11.00
	1923	139,519	1,395,000	10.00
	1924	323,813	3,403,000	10.50
Rye.....	1910	2,738	29,205	10.60
	1911	4,725	104,000	22.00
	1912	5,000	105,000	21.00
	1913	5,000	103,000	20.60
	1914	5,000	100,000	20.00
	1915	11,507	208,000	18.80
	1916	30,050	557,000	18.50
	1917	37,000	638,300	17.20
	1918	240,469	3,935,700	16.20
	1919	298,932	4,089,400	13.80
	1920	148,602	2,318,600	15.50
	1921	257,793	3,564,700	13.80
	1922	421,603	7,078,000	16.80
	1923	337,528	4,620,000	13.80
	1924	290,573	5,875,000	20.20

These figures tell their own tale. They show that, year in and year out, Manitoba produces a better average crop than any of the grain growing states of the Union. Other crops than those specified are also grown very successfully.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRYING IN MANITOBA

That Manitoba's good pasture land and heavy fodder crops are favorable for livestock of all kinds has been the testimony of farmers and stock men since the province was first settled. It is a matter of record that stock in Manitoba can be turned out and fed on the natural pastures from May of every year and can usually remain out on these pastures until November 15th, before requiring prepared fodder.

For generations farmers and stockmen on this continent believed that corn was an absolutely necessary ingredient in the feeding of first class cattle. That idea was rudely shaken in 1912 when a Manitoba bred and fed steer, entered at the International Stock Show at Chicago, carried off the grand championship from a host of famous competitors from all parts of the United States. That steer had never been fed corn. The following year, 1913, at the same show another Manitoba steer of the same type and bred by the same man, J. D. McGregor of Brandon, carried off the grand championship again. Since then, at the same show, provincial exhibitors have been successful in securing a number of the principal prizes for fat cattle.

Both soil and climatic conditions are admirably suited for horse raising. The contour of the country is such as to enable

colts to reach maturity without developing unsoundness, which is so prevalent in more hilly countries. The abundance of pasture and forage of every description suitable for horses that can be grown in Manitoba brings the cost of production down to a lower level than in older settled countries.

Dairying in Manitoba has greatly increased in volume in the last five years, production in 1924 having amounted to 10,730,000 pounds. Large quantities of butter are now exported by provincial manufacturers previous to which the province was importing creamery butter

The same reasons as make all other branches of livestock breeding in Manitoba profitable apply to hog raising. The cheapness of the land on which hogs can be raised is one big factor; the immense crops of feed that can be grown on this cheap land is quite as important and, in the long run, will be even more important as land prices increase. Apart from these big advantages, it has been proved by actual experience that the country is particularly well adapted for hogs, that the climate is favorable and that wintering presents no real difficulties. Added to all this is the steady demand for Canadian ham and bacon which has developed in Great Britain and other countries.

Sheep raising is a branch of the livestock industry that can be said to be still in its infancy in Manitoba, but that it has a great future is the belief of everyone who has made any study at all of its possibilities. Farmers who have given sheep a fair trial are without exception increasing the size of their flocks; while their neighbors who have watched their success are acquiring small herds. The results may be seen from the fact that the amount of wool marketed in Manitoba in 1923 was more than half a million pounds.

The fact that for two years in succession beef steers raised in Manitoba captured the Grand Championship at the International Livestock Show at Chicago is sufficient evidence of the excellent quality of Manitoba livestock. It proves that with the grains, fodders, water and climatic conditions of Manitoba it is possible to produce beef steers as good as the best of those raised in any of the famous corn States, or in any other part of the world for that matter.

The table below shows the number of cattle, sheep, swine and horses in Manitoba from 1920 to 1924, inclusive.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Horses.....	356,628	419,789	374,632	362,407	369,722
Milch Cows..	221,785	251,799	252,245	253,715	263,577
Other Cattle.	536,189	565,960	488,495	437,996	446,705
Sheep.....	156,716	131,361	112,863	93,162	94,784
Swine.....	212,542	224,704	235,214	291,236	425,747
Poultry.....	3,373,500	3,756,290	3,612,108	3,289,051	3,693,886

WHERE THE CANADIAN PACIFIC HAS LAND FOR SETTLEMENT

Although the Canadian Pacific Railway has land available for settlement in various parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, most of the farm land that the Company now has for sale is included in three large blocks, which may be described as the Lloydminster and Battleford block, the Calgary and Edmonton block and the Irrigation block.

The Lloydminster and Battleford block lies along the main line of the Canadian National Railway between the North Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers, part of the land being in Saskatchewan and part in Alberta; the Calgary and Edmonton block comprises a large area of land lying between the Calgary and Edmonton line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the

foothills of the Rocky Mountains, bounded, roughly speaking, by the Canadian National main line on the north and the Central Alberta Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the south; the Irrigation block is in Southern Alberta and covers an area of 3,081,265 acres extending about one hundred and fifty miles by 40 miles eastwards from the city of Calgary, and intersected by the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the same distance. Since each of these large areas of land has peculiar characteristics of its own, a brief description of each of them and of the farming opportunities each district offers is given in the following pages.

The Lloydminster and Battleford Block

A country offering better prospects of success to the man of limited capital and wishing to engage in mixed farming than that included in the area known as the Lloydminster and Battleford block would be difficult to find anywhere in the world. Its fertile soil, which, when cultivated, yields large crops of grain and other crops and which in its native state is covered by a heavy growth of nutritious grass, wild peavine and vetch, providing abundant pasture in summer and fodder in the winter; its innumerable creeks, streams and small lakes ensuring a supply of pure water at all seasons, its invigorating climate; the clumps of trees and brush interspersed throughout the district, which give shade for the stock in summer and shelter in winter; and the low cost of the land—all these are conditions favorable to successful mixed-farming operations.

The Lloydminster and Battleford Districts may be said to lie between the North Saskatchewan and Battle rivers in Alberta, extending from the town of Innisfree for about 130 miles into central Saskatchewan, and including in this province the country several miles north and south of the North Saskatchewan River. The general character of the land throughout this large territory varies from open level and undulating prairie to slightly timbered or park land, interspersed with creeks, streams and small lakes. South of the railway, towards the Battle River, the country is nearly all open prairie, although there are small groves of poplar in places, but to the north and extending to the North Saskatchewan River, the poplar and willow bluffs are more frequent. The open prairie stretches are smaller here, but sufficient land for immediate cultivation can be found on nearly all sections, while the poplar and willow trees in addition to offering shelter and shade for stock, provide fuel, poles for fence posts, etc., which represent considerable saving to the settler.

The soil is a rich, black loam from twelve to twenty-four inches in depth, underlaid with clay sub-soil, but varying in places to a chocolate loam top soil and sandy clay sub-soil. The latter areas are limited, however, and the prevailing character of the soil is deep black loam of great fertility. The summer climate is ideal for the growth of vegetation, while the winter climate is healthful and invigorating both for man and beast. With an average annual rainfall of about eighteen inches, the greater part of which can generally be relied upon to come during the growing season, and with such soil, grains, vegetables and other crops grow rapidly during the long days of the summer months and reach maturity before the advent of the fall frosts.

As already mentioned, the railway runs through the whole territory, the towns of Lloydminster and North Battleford being the principal stations. Lloydminster is situated about 160 miles east of Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, and 200 miles west of Saskatoon, the largest city in central Saskatchewan. It lies exactly on the boundary of the two provinces, the railway station

being in Alberta and the post office in Saskatchewan. Surrounding the town are the farms of a group of British settlers who arrived in the country several years ago with but scant knowledge and equipment for pioneering. Here, as a result of the inherent productiveness of the soil and of their own persistence and energy, these settlers have established one of the most prosperous communities in Western Canada.

North Battleford is situated about one hundred miles east of Lloydminster and about the same distance from Saskatoon. It is a railway divisional point and also the terminus for the line to Prince Albert and for another line running north-westerly through an excellent mixed farming country towards Athabasca in Alberta. It is one of the seven cities of Saskatchewan and has a population of over 4,000. The city operates its own electric lighting plant, as well as its water and sewage systems.

Generally speaking, mixed farming is followed throughout the Lloydminster and Battleford districts. The country is well suited for the growing of grain and fodder crops, dairying and livestock raising. Normal wheat yields average approximately twenty bushels to the acre, oats about 50 bushels, and barley 30 bushels to the acre.

The quality of the grain grown in these districts may be gathered from the number of prizes farmers here have gained, both at the provincial fairs of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and at International Shows. Foremost among these prize winners is, of course, Seager Wheeler, who was born in the Isle of Wight, and who for many years has been farming near Rosethorn—on the border of the Battleford district in Saskatchewan—something of whose achievements at the leading international agricultural shows has already been mentioned in this booklet. Some of the most coveted trophies for grain have likewise been won in the Lloydminster district, including the \$1,500 cup for oats, which was won three times in succession by J. C. Hill and Sons, of Lloydminster, in open competition with farmers in the United States and Canada, and the Brackman-Ker cup, presented by the Brackman-Ker Milling Company for the best milling oats in Western Canada. The latter cup was won three times in succession by C. H. Barrett, who also farms near Lloydminster.

The country is ideal for dairying. The abundance of pure water, the large quantities of succulent fodder that can be grown at little cost, the cool summer nights, and the assurance of good markets for the produce, make dairying an attractive branch of farming in the Lloydminster and Battleford districts. At various points throughout the country are creameries to which farmers can deliver their cream and receive credit for the value of its equivalent in butter. At North Battleford is one of the largest creameries and cold storage plants in Saskatchewan.

Several fine herds of pure-bred Holsteins and Ayrshire cattle are owned by farmers in the district. The beef cattle consist mainly of the Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen Angus breeds. The country is well suited for sheep, and many excellent flocks are to be seen.

The conditions which make this country so favorable for dairying also make it well suited for livestock raising generally. The raising of beef cattle, of sheep, either for wool or mutton, and of swine, are certain to become very important branches of farming in these districts. In fact, settlers there already possess considerable numbers of these farm animals, but the total, though great, is comparatively insignificant to the numbers that the country might support. Many farmers also have herds and flocks of pure bred animals, and these with the generally favorable conditions of climate, food and water, ensure the raising of high class livestock. Horse-raising, too, is being successfully carried on by many farmers in the district.

Farm lands in these districts, suitable for all phases of mixed farming, can be bought from the Canadian Pacific Railway, at prices averaging about eighteen dollars an acre.

In another part of this booklet the opinions of a few of the successful settlers in the Prairie Provinces are given. These letters have been taken almost at random from hundreds received from satisfied settlers, but all of which tell a similarly inspiring tale of the opportunities that this great country offers.

Calgary and Edmonton Block

The area of land known as the Calgary and Edmonton Block, extends from about thirty to forty miles west of the Calgary and Edmonton line of the Canadian Pacific Railway—from which it takes its name—in Central Alberta. The Block may be said to begin at a point about half way between the thriving cities of Calgary and Edmonton and extends as far north as the latter city. The country is gently rolling, a succession of ridges alternating with slight depressions and is freely interspersed with creeks, streams, ponds and lakes. There are sufficient trees over larger part to give the landscape a pleasing appearance. The uncultivated land is covered with a rich, rank growth of long grass, wild peavine, vetch and a wonderful variety of wild flowers.

The soil usually consists of a rich, black, vegetable loam, varying from twelve to thirty inches or more in depth. In places this changes to a somewhat sandy loam still nearly black; in other places to a lighter chocolate colored loam, and occasional areas occur of light sandy loam of comparatively low fertility. This last-mentioned soil would be considered very fair in most countries. Areas of this kind are limited, however. Most of the soil throughout the country is deep black loam of great fertility. The sub-soil is usually clay but this is also subject to some local variations.

BEEF, MILK, PORK, MUTTON AND WOOL PRODUCED CHEAPLY

Though large crops of wheat and other grains are grown throughout the district, mixed farming and dairying are generally followed by the farmers. Owing to its rich soil and favorable climatic conditions, affording absolute assurance of good grazing and ample winter feed, this part of Central Alberta is highly favorable for animal husbandry, and is one of the best mixed farming countries in the whole of Canada. Indeed, many farmers formerly from the United States, say it is the best on the American continent. It is frequently said that this land is too good to grow wheat on, so suited is it for the cheap production of beef, milk, pork, mutton and wool. There is scarcely any limit to the ultimate value of land such as this. That is the reason why in Edmonton more interest is taken in the expansion of the operation of packing plants and creameries than in the volume of grain shipments; and it accounts for the development of the creameries and stock yards at the stations along the line. But grain elevators are to be found there as well.

IDEAL HOME SURROUNDINGS

With a climate which farmers already settled there claim to be the best on the continent, both summer and winter, its rich black soil, its pleasing landscape of wood and vale, stream and lake, this part of Central Alberta is a fine country to live in, an

excellent country for farming and an ideal country in which to make a home. The men like it, the women like it, and the children like it.

A low temperature is registered at times in winter, but the farmers generally find this season agreeable; vastly more so than those who have never been in Alberta seem to believe. These cold periods are not of long duration, and bright dry weather generally accompanies the cold. "Park country" is the name by which these lands are locally described; but they are not all wooded. Open spaces of prairie, ready for the plough, varying from forty to a thousand acres or more in extent, are frequent. The country has really to be seen to be appreciated.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT

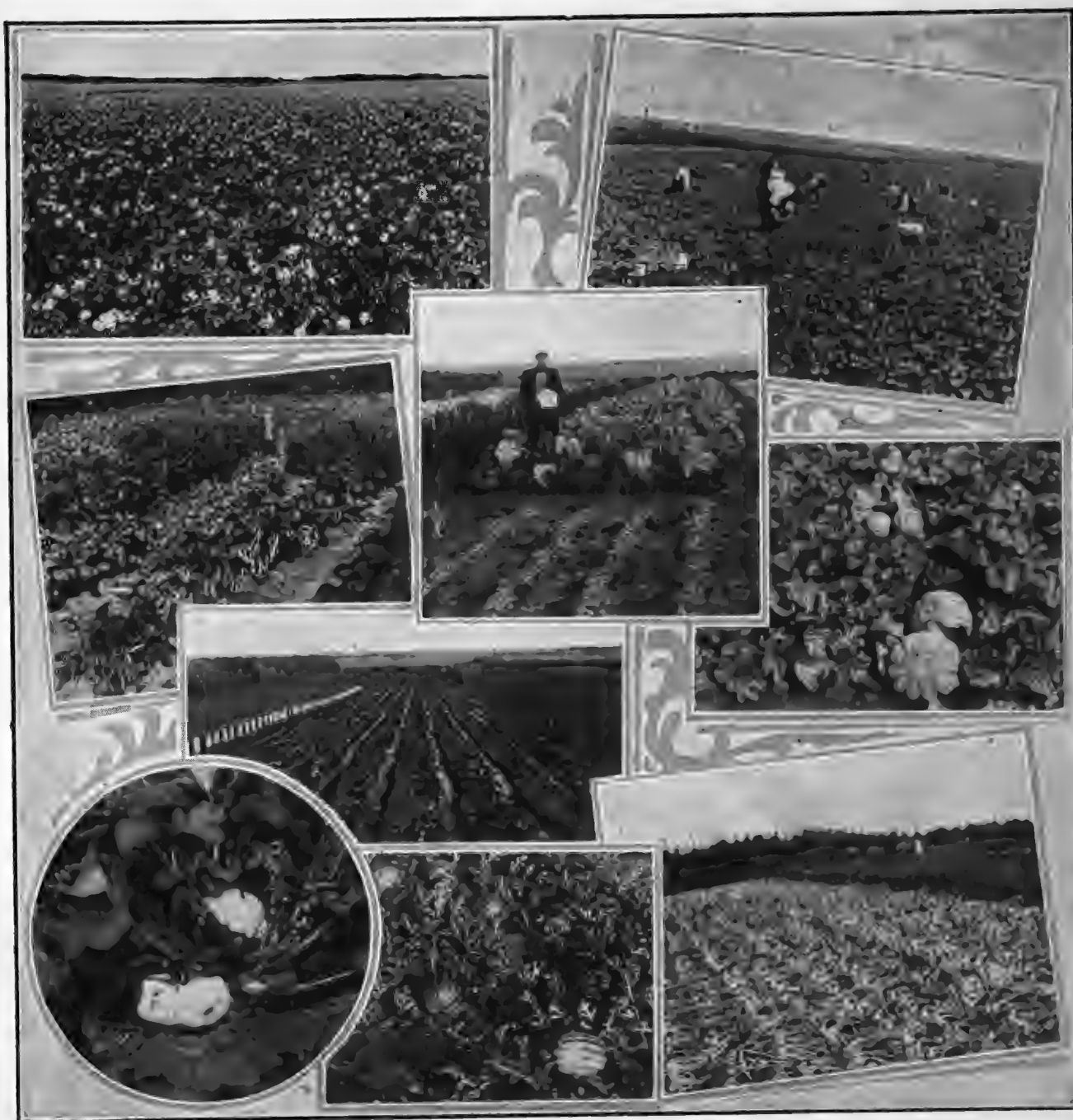
In this territory the Canadian Pacific Railway has about a quarter of a million acres of land which is open for settlement. The low prices at which these lands are for sale and the easy terms place them within the reach of those with only a moderate capital. The terms enable the farmer to pay for his land as if he were paying rent, and to become the owner of his land within a comparatively few years. These lands comprise the last large area of mixed farming lands the Railway Company has for sale in this part of Central Alberta, and when they are disposed of, it will be possible to secure a farm home in Alberta only at prices greatly in advance of those at which the land is now offered.

These lands are now being sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$12 to \$30 an acre, and averaging about \$18 an acre.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's Irrigation Block

In Southern Alberta the Canadian Pacific Railway has developed one of the largest irrigation projects on the American Continent. It has an area greater than the total irrigated area in either Colorado or California. Surveys originally made by the Dominion Government determined that for about 150 miles south-easterly from Calgary, along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and lying between the Bow River on the south and the Red Deer River on the north, was a district admirably suited to irrigation. The soil was deep and fertile, easily cultivated, and, generally speaking, without obstruction of any kind; the land lay in gentle slopes to the north-east, affording the natural flow necessary for irrigation, and to provide easy disposal of surplus water; and sufficient water was available in the Bow River to ensure that irrigation should be carried on for all time. The Bow River rises in the Rocky Mountains, where it is fed by eternal glaciers. It is not dependent upon rainfall; the hotter the season, the greater is usually the flow of water. High water is experienced during the hot months of June, July and August.

The feasibility of irrigating this immense area lying along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway was naturally of great interest to the Company, and after weighing all local conditions—soil, climate, water supply, engineering features, altitude, etc.—and obtaining the most expert advice, the Company finally undertook the development of this area as an irrigation project. Its aim was to create a rich and productive farming community.



TYPICAL WESTERN CANADIAN GARDENS

All kinds of vegetables and small fruits do well in the rich, fertile soil of Western Canada.

The Block contains irrigable and non-irrigable areas, and offers to the settler an opportunity to engage in mixed farming under the most ideal conditions. Here can be secured side by side, in the same quarter section, land lying above the canal system for the grazing of livestock, and irrigable land for crops such as alfalfa, clovers, grains, vegetables, etc., requiring abundant moisture. All crops give greater returns under irrigation in this part of Alberta, but the increase is most marked in the case of alfalfa and all other forage crops, vegetables and small fruits. For farm uses there is a never failing supply of water which insures crops when the seed is placed in the ground, while the problem of a constant supply in every pasture for the use of stock is also solved. Combination farms in the Block may be regarded as one of the best agricultural farms on the American Continent.

THE WATER SUPPLY

Those who have had experience in other irrigation countries know that the really vital thing is the water supply. For an irrigation project water is just as necessary as land. The supply must be sufficient, and it must be administered under laws which protect the settler. In these respects the Canadian system is perhaps as nearly ideal as it can be made. The water, in the first place, belongs to the Government of Canada. It is not owned by the provinces so there can be no confliction of laws and no clashing of authority.

In Canada, when it is proposed to establish an irrigation district, the Canadian Government must be notified of the proposed scheme, showing the area affected, the source from which the water is taken, etc. The plan is then investigated by irrigation experts employed by the Canadian Government. Records extending over a long period of years show the amount of water which flows in all principal streams at low water, and from these records the Government engineers determine whether there is sure to be always sufficient water to supply the needs of the proposed district. If, after full investigation has been made it is found that there is plenty of water, and that other conditions are favorable to irrigation, the Government grants a license for the use of the water required. The Government always leaves itself a safe margin; it does not allow all the water in a stream to be appropriated, but holds back a safe reserve, so that under no circumstances can there be a shortage of water.

This, in a few words, is an outline of the Canadian System—the system under which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is authorized to use water for irrigation purposes. The water for the Irrigation Block, as has already been stated, is taken from the Bow River, a mountain-fed stream which is not dependent upon the rainfall for its flow. It rises in a wild mountainous region—a region of national parks and forest reserves which protect them from the conditions which in other countries have sometimes seriously affected the amount of water flowing through the rivers.

The farmer pays a maintenance fee, but does not pay a water-right tax. The water is free from the Government and no charge is actually made for the water; the charge is for the maintenance of the system. Under the contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company this charge does not exceed \$1.25 an acre yearly.

SOIL AND CLIMATE

The soil in the area embraced in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Irrigation Block is all of an unusual depth and varies from a sandy to clay loam in nature. The predominating soil being of medium texture, either clay or sandy loam, and always of good depth, with ample water-holding capacity, the

irrigator is troubled neither with the necessity for frequent irrigation found on the shallow soils of some districts nor with the baking and crusting of the surface common to the heavy soils of others.

The topography of the district may be said to be gently rolling, with an average general slope of approximately ten feet per mile, and lends itself readily to irrigation. But the soils of the district are not only well adapted to irrigation because of their topography, texture, depth, water-holding capacity and freedom from rocks and hard-pan, they are usually fertile as well. The climate of Southern Alberta being neither humid nor arid, but semi-arid in nature, there has been sufficient rain to grow a dense mass of buffalo grass on the prairies for centuries, but insufficient precipitation to wash or leach the mineral plant foods from the soil. These soils, therefore, contain both the high nitrogen content of the humid soils and the high mineral plant food content of the arid soils, which makes an ideal combination and a most fertile soil that will withstand years of cropping.

ADVANTAGES OF IRRIGATION

Apart from water and soil the vital element in farming is climate. And in this respect Southern Alberta, where the Canadian Pacific Railway irrigation enterprises are, is particularly fortunate. Perhaps no other part of the North American Continent has a climate so suitable for agriculture, and so healthful, invigorating and enjoyable for residents, as is found in Southern Alberta. The irrigated areas of Southern Alberta are on about the same latitude as the north of France and south of England. Just as the warm Gulf Stream tempers the climate of north-western Europe, so do the warm Chinook winds, blowing from the Pacific through the passes of the Rocky Mountains, temper the climate of Southern Alberta. The country is one of pleasant temperatures; never too hot; occasionally cold, but not for long periods; with clear skies and bright sunshine winter and summer, with very little snowfall (sleighs are seldom used in Southern Alberta) and a varying amount of rainfall which comes mostly in the growing season.

But although Southern Alberta is an ideal irrigation country it must not be supposed that it is a desert or arid. There is a considerable difference in rainfall in different parts of the country and in different seasons. Some years there is enough rainfall over the entire country to grow good crops by natural means—by dry farming methods—in other seasons, the wet districts have little enough rain and the drier districts must depend upon irrigation for successful crops. Irrigation in Southern Alberta is thus a kind of crop insurance; and is supplementary to the natural rainfall. One thing has been positively proved in Southern Alberta—wherever there is sufficient moisture heavy crops are obtained. The years 1915, 1916 and 1923, for instance, were unusually wet, so that the whole country shared the benefits which would otherwise have been limited to the irrigated areas, and in these two seasons Southern Alberta produced the largest grain crops ever grown on the North American Continent. The soil and climate are right, and only moisture is needed to assure a prosperity which very soon places the new settler in a position of independence and on the high road to success.

The value of irrigation as a means of increasing crop yields is demonstrated by the field tests which have been conducted on irrigated and non-irrigated land at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lethbridge for a number of years. The average yields of some of the most important crops over a period of 17 consecutive years up to and including 1924 are shown in the following table.

	Irrigated, 17 Year Average	Non-irrigated, 17 Year Average	Increase on Irrigated Land
Wheat.....	62 bushels	24 bushels	28 bushels
Oats.....	105 "	55 "	50 "
Barley.....	77 "	37 "	40 "
Peas.....	36 "	21 "	15 "
Potatoes.....	536 "	236 "	300 "

In 1924—a comparatively dry season—the increased yields on irrigated land were striking, as the following shows:—

Increase in wheat per acre due to irrigation.....	17 bushels
Increase in oats per acre due to irrigation.....	32 bushels
Increase in barley per acre due to irrigation.....	48 bushels
Increase in potatoes per acre due to irrigation.....	500 bushels

Such returns obtained over a large area, on which both good and bad farming methods were followed, are further proof of the productiveness of the soil in Southern Alberta when water is intelligently applied. As will be seen, the figures of 1920 are somewhat lower than those of the previous year. This is due to the lower prices for farm products prevailing at the later date and not to smaller crop yields. Farming on these irrigated lands would prove profitable even if prices were to go still lower than they are now, because with the water at his disposal the farmer has the means of ensuring good crops every year independently of the natural rainfall. The Lethbridge System is the most advanced of the irrigation systems of Southern Alberta, and has therefore been chosen to illustrate the crop possibilities on irrigated land here. This district is, however, by no means fully developed as yet, and it is estimated that its crop production could be increased at least fifty per cent. without difficulty.

In all cases the results were obtained from plots of 1.60 acres. On this account the yields are higher than they probably would have been had the fields been larger, but the comparative results are no doubt the same. That is to say the percentage of increase due to irrigation is about the same as would have been the case on larger fields. On the irrigated land the grain crops were grown on land that had raised a hoed crop of some kind the year previous, and the potatoes were usually planted on grain land.

In comparing the results with grain on the irrigated and non-irrigated plots on this farm, it is only fair to point out that on the non-irrigated plots the crops were invariably planted on land which had lain in fallow the previous year and which produced no crop then, whereas on the irrigated land a rotation system was followed and no summer fallowing was done. In other words, a crop of some kind was produced on the irrigated land every year, while on the non-irrigated it took two seasons to produce one crop.

The Superintendent of the farm emphasizes the fact that at no time since its establishment has any effort been made to demonstrate the advantages of irrigation over dry farming, but that in reality two farms were operated, and all possible efforts made to obtain the best results on each. He also states that comparative yields of timothy and alfalfa are not given, for the reason that the returns from these crops have been so low on the non-irrigated land in this district, that it was hardly worth while to tabulate them.

On the irrigated portion of the station the average yield for cured alfalfa for the past ten years has been considerably more

than four tons to the acre; in some seasons it has exceeded five tons. Timothy hay has averaged from one and a half tons to two tons to the acre during the same period.

Sugar beet raising on the irrigated lands in the proximity to Lethbridge has been started up again after a lapse of a number of years. From present indications will result in the establishment of a large sugar industry in Southern Alberta and which in turn will enhance the prosperity of irrigation farmers in that district. For further details concerning this development see page six.

RAILWAYS AND MARKETS

The Irrigation Block is well provided with railway facilities, the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway running through the whole length of the Block, which is also served with numerous branch lines. Few countries so new as Southern Alberta can offer the intending settler such excellent railway transportation.

The same is true of markets. The irrigation area of Alberta lies in a sort of triangle, at each corner of which is an important city. Near the eastern apex of the triangle is Medicine Hat, a manufacturing and commercial center of about ten thousand population. The city is famous for possessing the greatest natural gas resources in the world. At the southeast corner of the triangle is Lethbridge, with about 12,000 people, and an important mining and agricultural center, while at the north-west corner of the triangle is Calgary, a city of about seventy-five thousand. These cities in themselves afford large markets for the products of the irrigated farms, and facilities for exporting farm produce have been developed to a very high degree. There are also, throughout the irrigation block, many smaller towns dotted all along the lines of the railway, each with its stores, elevators, implement warehouses, blacksmith shops, newspapers, banks, hotels, schools and churches.

All the crops grown in other parts of the Prairie Provinces are grown successfully in the Irrigation Block. Of many crops larger yields are obtainable under irrigation than on land dependent upon the natural rainfall. Other crops do so well on irrigated land that they are considered primarily as irrigation crops. Such a crop is alfalfa (lucerne) which has been the foundation of successful irrigation agriculture in the United States. A considerable area of irrigated land in Southern Alberta is already devoted to the growth of alfalfa, and the area is being steadily increased every year. All farm animals relish and thrive on alfalfa, and since this and other forage crops yield abundantly on the irrigated farms in Southern Alberta, and there is an ample supply of pure water available at all seasons, the conditions for profitable mixed farming are all that could be desired.

A feature of much importance is the fact that, although the irrigated area of Southern Alberta is naturally treeless, the introduction of water facilitates the growth of a number of varieties of trees which thrive wonderfully under irrigation conditions. Belts of these trees are of great value, not only for the beauty which they add to the landscape, but for affording shelter and providing places where small fruits can be grown to the best advantage. The farmer who has a portion of his land under irrigation may in a few years be the possessor of a very beautiful home, surrounded by trees, producing the finest fruits and vegetables, both for his own use and for sale.

The price of good irrigated land in the Canadian Pacific Railway's Irrigation Block ranges from about \$50 per acre. In arriving at the price of a farm, allowance is made for any land which cannot be irrigated, which is sold at a much lower price.

GENERAL TERMS OF SALE

The terms of sale of the lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been arranged primarily with a view to encouraging experienced farmers to settle on these lands and build up homes. For this reason they are made extremely light during the first years of settlement.

Under the new amortization terms all the settler pays down is 7% of the purchase price—then he will have one year's free use of the land without any interest chargeable whatsoever, after which the balance of principal will be amortized on an easy payment plan of 34 equal annual payments which makes the second payment fall due two years after the purchase of the land, which is figured on the basis of 7% of the balance of the cost of the land. For example, on a purchase of 160 acres, costing say, \$3,000, the down payment will be \$210 and the annual payments, commencing at the end of the second year, will be \$195.30. At the end of 35 years, the settler will get clear title to the land—unless, of course, he wishes to pay sooner, which is his privilege. Clearly understand that rate of interest charged under this plan is 6%. The above payment of principal and interest on the 34-year amortization basis is an amount equal to 7% of the cost of your farm less cash payment you make at the time of purchase. Nowhere else can you find such a farm offer today.

WHAT IS AMORTIZATION?

The word "amortize" is derived from the Latin word "Mors" meaning death. To amortize a contract, therefore, means to "put it to death". Long time amortization means to "put it slowly to death"; and the surprising fact is that the ordinary bank interest rate of 7% will kill off the interest and principal in 34 years. It does not mean that the farmer pays 7% for 34 years and then the principal becomes due. The principal never falls due but is "killed off" by small payments each year. At the end of the period, the purchaser has NOT ONLY PAID THE INTEREST BUT THE PRINCIPAL AS WELL—has wiped out the original purchase price.

WHAT AMORTIZATION DOES FOR THE FARMER

Under the terms of ordinary land contracts, the larger payments occur during the early years of the agreement, that is when the farmer is most pressed for working capital. Many farmers know what it is to lie awake nights wondering how they are going to meet such payments. Amortization changes this condition entirely. Payments being small and equalized over the life of the contract, relieve the strain on the farmer's mind and the drain on his resources. The fear of foreclosure no longer haunts him.

DISCOUNT ON CASH SALE

When a contract holder desires to pay the balance owing before the expiration of his contract, the Company will allow a ten per cent. discount in consideration of paying up his indebtedness in full. This concession is extended to cover the entire purchase price in the event of the purchaser being prepared to pay cash in full at the time of purchase.

PASTURE LANDS

The Company also has for sale large areas of pasture lands at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 an acre. These lands are sold on a

down payment of ten per cent. cash and the balance spread over a period of fifteen years, with interest on the unpaid balance of six per cent.

IRRIGATED FARM LANDS

In Sunny Southern Alberta—a district that is especially adapted to mixed farming and where irrigation has been proved to be most beneficial—the Company has constructed a vast irrigation system where there is an unfailing supply of water which is administered under the direction of the Government.

TOWNSITES

When a line of railway is definitely located and it is decided to build the same, the Company selects convenient townsites to serve the area affected by the railway. These townsites are subdivided and offered for sale to the public at a convenient place and at list prices. Lots undisposed of at this opening sale may be purchased through the Company's land offices in Calgary, Alberta; Edmonton, Alberta; Lethbridge, Alberta; Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; and Winnipeg, Manitoba. An office for the sale of lots is also usually established in the town where the lots are located.

The Company has adopted uniform terms for the sale of its townsite property. One-third cash is demanded, and the balance in two equal instalments in six and twelve months from the date of purchase. The rate of interest charged on deferred payments on town property sales is 8 per cent. per annum.

NO TAXES ON IMPROVEMENTS

Taxes are moderate and there are no taxes on your livestock, buildings, improvements, implements or personal effects. Good markets, modern schools, roads, churches, amusements make farm life in Western Canada desirable and attractive.

TITLE

When you purchase land from the Canadian Pacific Railway you make your "Contract" direct with that Company, the deed to the land being made by them under the authority of what is known as the "Land Titles Act". The "Title" is perfect, and you are dealing with a corporation which has assets of hundreds of millions of dollars. No charge connected with the issuance of this contract.

The Land Titles System of Western Canada was perfected and applied in the early stages of colonization, and is regarded as the simplest and most efficient in the world.

YOU CANNOT BUY UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE

This offer justifies fullest investigation. You must see this land before you can buy it. In order that you may inspect the land—judge of its value and fertility—special inspection trips can be arranged. You have time now to go over this land. Let us arrange details. Canada's choice sections are becoming rapidly settled and we expect large numbers of far-seeing men to take advantage of this new plan.



EDUCATION AND RELIGION

The importance of education in Western Canada is duly recognized and unequaled facilities are offered in rural and city schools, agricultural colleges and universities

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway has established a Bureau of Information, which will furnish the latest information regarding the natural resources and the industrial and commercial possibilities in Canada. The headquarters of this bureau are at Montreal, Canada, and branch offices are situated at New York, Chicago and London, England. Should you require any information regarding the industrial and commercial opportunities in any part of Canada, or any general information, a letter sent to either address or to any office or agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will bring you a prompt reply.

Assistance of Experts.—The Company's agricultural and animal industry experts are glad to give the benefit of their practical advice to settlers, and to assist them in every way possible toward making a success of their farm undertakings. Although these prairie provinces have become world famous for the quality of their wheat production, it is generally recognized that the settler's greatest success requires him to go into mixed farming, producing horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, dairy products and fodder and root crops. The company maintains Demonstration Farms in a number of localities along its lines of railway, supplementing the government work, for the purpose of creating an interest in high class seed grain and livestock, and improved farming methods. The information at the command of the foremen on these farms is available at all times, and the Company will appreciate the opportunity to render service of this nature. The Agricultural and Animal Industry Branch maintains herds and flocks of pure bred stock at various points and offers foundation stock for sale at reasonable prices with the object of improving the quality of the livestock of the country.

Public Worship.—The utmost religious liberty prevails in Canada. All the leading Christian denominations are represented, but there is no state church and no form of compulsory taxation for the support of any denomination. The leading religious bodies contribute financial assistance toward their congregations in the more unsettled districts. Sunday is observed as a day of rest and recreation, all ordinary forms of labor being discontinued. Church buildings are erected even in the smallest villages and also in the better settled rural communities. Where churches are not available the public school buildings are used for religious gatherings of all denominations upon terms of entire equality.

School System.—The school system of these provinces is acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any on the continent. One-eighteenth part of the whole of Western Canada, or two sections in every township, is set aside as a school grant for the maintenance of public schools. This provides a very large fund which makes possible an adequate and advanced school system at small cost to the home-maker.

The local management of school affairs is in the hands of trustees, elected by the settlers. Wherever there are sufficient children to justify a school district, one is established. Children in any school district are seldom more than two miles from school.

The cost to the settler of maintaining a school is comparatively small, owing to the liberal government assistance and the fact that all privately-owned lands, whether occupied or not,

must bear their share of the charge. Each teacher employed must have a certificate of a recognized standard of education, and a thorough system of government inspection is maintained.

Agricultural Education.—The people of these provinces are fully alive to the importance of the most advanced agricultural education. Each Provincial Government maintains a thoroughly up-to-date Department of Agriculture. In Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, well equipped agricultural colleges are maintained at Winnipeg, Edmonton and Saskatoon respectively, and to each of these is attached extensive farms. In Alberta there are agricultural schools at widely separated points for instruction of farm boys and girls in agriculture and home economics.

The Dominion Government has for many years maintained a chain of well-conducted Experimental Farms and stations in Western Canada. Two of these farms are located in Alberta, one at Lacombe in Central Alberta and the other at Lethbridge, in the southern part of the province. Both are devoted to mixed farming, although that at Lethbridge is operated partly as an irrigated farm and partly under the dry farming system. In Saskatchewan, one of the oldest farms of the system is located at Indian Head, while at Rosthern and at Scott, in Central Saskatchewan, there are also Experimental Stations. In Manitoba the Brandon Farm has long been noted for its thorough experimental work and has been of the greatest possible value to the farmers in that province.

The Agricultural Society and the Farmers' Institute are flourishing institutions in Western Canada, being assisted by the various Provincial Governments, which provide for their organization. Expert judges are supplied for local fairs and for stock-judging classes. Speakers, well qualified to discuss agricultural topics, are also furnished for these meetings by both the Provincial and Dominion authorities. The membership fees are in all cases very small, the work being carried on almost entirely at the expense of the Governments.

At Strathmore and Brooks, Alberta, in the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Block, east of Calgary, the Railway Company operates well-equipped Demonstration Farms with a competent staff, the members of which are ready to give disinterested advice to newcomers and to assist them in many other ways.

In conjunction with the local Governments, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company furnishes, at suitable seasons, demonstration trains manned by experts in various lines of agricultural work to address meetings of farmers at many points, as previously arranged and widely advertised. These trains carry specimens of various kinds of farm stock to be used for illustration purposes at the meetings and the judging classes at the various stopping places en route.

In the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, one of the most important branches is that devoted to agriculture and animal industry. Connected with this branch are a number of trained agriculturists and experts in almost every line of agricultural work. These men are ready at all times to advise new settlers and to assist them in acquiring knowledge of local conditions and of the agricultural

methods and the varieties of stock most suitable for the district in which they are located.

Railway Facilities.—Western Canada is very well served by railroads, as the main line of two transcontinental roads—the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Lines—both traverse the Prairie Provinces and cover it with a network of branch lines. Naturally, in such an immense territory, there are still many districts remote from railway connection, but a glance at the map of either Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba will show what immense strides have been made in supplying the country with railway facilities. The lands offered for sale by the Canadian Pacific Railway are for the most part convenient to good railway service.

Public Roads.—Natural barriers to public traffic such as dense forests and impassable rivers, which were such a drawback to early settlement in many of the older countries, are for the most part absent in these provinces. Good natural roads are established by the simple process of driving over the prairie. With the increase of settlement, however, teamsters are being more and more forced to the government road allowances, and the local governments are coming forward with liberal assistance for the opening up of these road allowances and construction of bridges where necessary.

Taxation.—When the territory now known as Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba was created into provinces of the Dominion of Canada, an agreement was entered into which gives these provinces a large revenue without any form of direct taxation. The Dominion Government agreed to grant to each province, every year, a certain stated sum per head of population and this grant constitutes an important source of the revenue of the Provincial Government. It is from this revenue, together with the revenue from school lands already mentioned, that the province is able to bear a share of the cost of educating the children in rural communities, and also to conduct a liberal program of road-building. A small taxation is imposed to supplement the government grant towards education and public improvements, but the rate is such that it does not bear heavily upon the settler. No taxes are charged on his improvements; his buildings, machinery, livestock and personal effects are all exempt from taxation. He pays taxes on his land only, and even that taxation is very light. It rarely exceeds \$40.00 on a quarter section, and this money is spent under the direction of the settlers themselves, through the municipal councils which they elect.

Voting Regulations.—British subjects have the same rights of voting as those born in Canada. Those who are not British subjects will find the Canadian naturalization laws are very liberal. It is not necessary to become naturalized in order to vote on municipal or school matters. In order, however, to vote on Provincial or Dominion issues, it is necessary for one to be, or become, a British subject.

Rural Telephones.—The telephone systems in these provinces are owned and operated by the Provincial Governments and service is given to the settlers practically at cost. The systems are being rapidly extended into the rural districts as settlers demand them. In some localities farmers have organized companies and established local telephone systems of their own, using the Government systems for long-distance purposes.

Domestic Water Supply.—An abundance of good well water is readily obtained by drilling. In many sections springs abound and reports are continually being received from well-drillers and others to the effect that they have, during the course of their operations, secured heavy flows of artesian well water.

Fuel.—Coal is mined on a large scale in Saskatchewan and Alberta, the production in Alberta being more than six million tons a year. There is scarcely a part of the province in which coal is not found, and in many cases the farmers haul it from the mines in their own wagons, or even dig it themselves. The price of coal ranges from \$4.00 a ton up, according to quality and distance from mines. There are also large sections of the country which are more or less wooded, where fuel can be had for the trouble of cutting it.

System of Land Survey.—The lands are laid off in townships, square in form. The tiers of townships are numbered from one upwards, commencing at the International Boundary, and lie in ranges from east to west, numbered in regular order westward from certain standard lines called principal meridians. Each township is divided into 36 sections containing 640 acres, divided by road allowances. Each section is in turn divided into four quarter-sections of 160 acres each, which are designated the southeast, the southwest, the northeast and the northwest quarters. The corners of each division are marked on the ground by suitable stakes, rendering it an easy matter to locate any particular piece of land.

Implements and Buildings.—The estimate given is for the implements and machinery for a quarter-section (160 acres) farm. The prices quoted are for new, first-quality implements, and may be reduced considerably by attending sales such as are always taking place in every farming community. Homemakers locating together frequently co-operate with each other in the use of implements for the first year or two.

Wagon and box.....	\$147.50
Wagon rack.....	20.00
Sulky plow.....	61.60
Drill.....	165.00
Drag harrow.....	32.00
Disc harrows.....	67.00
Mower.....	96.00
Rake.....	32.00
Binder.....	259.00
Small tools, say.....	25.00
	<hr/> \$905.10

The buildings erected the first year are largely a matter of the taste of the purchaser; some settlers make their start with the crudest sort of structures, while others erect homes and out-buildings designed to fill their needs for a long period. Thus the cost of a house may be anywhere from one hundred and fifty up to several thousand dollars, and the same may be said of the barn.

Investment in Livestock.—The expenditure for farm animals the first year is a very elastic amount. However, we cannot impress too strongly upon the settler the desirability, the necessity, of starting with at least a few head of dairy cows, some pigs and fowls. Many, looking toward Canada for a location, have the idea that the proper thing for the first season is to go for straight grain-growing and then gradually work into mixed farming. Nothing could be further from the truth. The permanent foundation of agriculture is livestock, and this is true of Western Canada as well as other countries. Exclusive grain-growing is a risking of all in the hope of a large return, but dairy cows and poultry produce absolutely sure results, while hogs dispose of much that would otherwise go to waste. Grain does not give nearly as quick a return as stock, particularly dairy cows and poultry.

Capital Required.—There is no fixed amount that can be stated as the capital essential in all cases. Some men have a genius for getting along on small capital, but it may as well be stated that the larger the capital the better. It would be an advantage for the settler who is taking up unimproved land to have, in addition to railway fares for his family, sufficient capital to meet the following approximate expenditures:

Land payment (160 acres).....	\$ 210.00
Implements.....	905.10
Four dairy cows.....	} 668.00
Four horses and harness.....	
Four pigs.....	
Two dozen hens.....	
Lumber for house.....	500.00
Lumber for barns, etc.....	300.00
Incidentals.....	100.00
Seed grain.....	100.00
	\$2,783.10

Cost of Growing Wheat on 160 Acres.—According to the Dominion Government, fifteen dollars per acre represents, approximately, the cost of production of an acre of grain. That is, in the case of the farmer who either employs labor to do the work or allows himself the cost of the labor necessary for the operation. The calculation, too, is based on \$50 land the interest on which, at six per cent., would be \$3.00 an acre. Where land costs less than this amount the interest charge would be correspondingly less. The following are the items of cost based on the experience of many practical farmers:—Preparation of the land, \$2.50; Seed, \$1.50; Seeding operation, 50 cents; Cultivation, 75 cents; Harvesting, \$2.00; Threshing, \$2.50; Cleaning grain and hauling, \$1.50; Depreciation of machinery, 50 cents; Rent, or interest on cost of \$50 land, \$3.00; Total, \$14.75.

Evidence was given in 1923 before the United States Tariff Commission to show that the Canadian farmer was able to produce a bushel of wheat for 46 cents less than the United States farmer. The per bushel cost in the United States in that year was \$1.49; in Canada \$1.03. In average yield there is an advantage of three bushels to the acre in favor of the Canadian farmer. Of course, the cost per bushel diminishes as the yield increases and the grade improves. The 1923 yield was satis-

factory over the greater part of the wheat-growing area of Canada, reaching a high mark of 73 bushels to the acre on the farm of Mr. G. G. Coote, M.P., at Nanton, Alberta, and 20 to 30 bushels per acre was quite a common yield.

A Final Word

If you have read the information contained in the foregoing pages you can no longer question the advantages which these provinces offer to the intending settler. You have here an opportunity to buy land at prices averaging about \$18 an acre for general farm land, which, according to Government statistics, is capable of producing greater crops than lands in older countries selling at many times that price. You have an offer of terms such as has never before been made on as generous a scale. You have before you a country where the conveniences of life are already established; a country of churches, schools, railways and telephones. It is a country of pleasant and healthful climate and of intelligent and sociable citizens; a country in whose development any man may well be proud to have a part. And the development of that country is only in its infancy. Its future possibilities cannot be estimated, even by those who know it best. It is a country that will make great demands upon the rising generation, and that will offer great rewards for industry and intelligence. The man with a family must think of his children. Does he wish them to follow in the ruts so firmly established in older lands, or will he give them the opportunity of a new country, where there is no limit upon the possible accomplishments, except such as they set themselves.

Western Canada is one of the few areas at the present time offering opportunities for entering upon a new life and for men of all ranks to establish permanent homes to be theirs and their posterity's for all time. Procrastination is disastrous. Each year expanding agricultural settlement and greater cultivation effect an elevation in prices of Western lands. The average acre of Canadian land that was worth \$33 in 1910 was valued at \$37 in 1924. The time to come to Western Canada is now.





SOME WESTERN CANADIAN FARM HOMES

Typical of the farm homes which farming in the Canadian West permits a settler to acquire.

CITIES AND TOWNS

It is impossible in a booklet of this size to describe, or even mention, all the cities and towns of Western Canada, but the following brief information concerning some of the leading centers will be of interest to the intending settler. For particulars as to industrial and business openings in all Western Canadian cities and towns, write to Bureau of Information, Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, or C.P.R. Building, Madison Ave. at 44th Street, New York, or 165 East Ontario St., Chicago.

ALBERTA

Calgary.—This is the largest city in Alberta, with a population of 75,000. Calgary has some 730 retail stores, 200 wholesale establishments, 120 manufacturing concerns, 17 banks, and is the chief divisional center of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Alberta. Here also are located the head offices of the Department of Natural Resources of the Company. The extensive western car shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway are located here. The city has many splendid business blocks. The Palliser, one of the magnificent hotels of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is located here. There are 65 public, private and high schools. Calgary is the educational center of the Southern part of the province. The city owns, operates and controls all its public utilities, including street railway, electric light and gravity waterworks and hospitals. Natural gas is used as fuel. Calgary is one of the most up-to-date and beautiful cities in Canada.

Edmonton.—This is the capital city of Alberta, and has a population of 65,000 with 23 branches of chartered banks. There are 95 wholesale houses and 160 industrial enterprises of various kinds. The city is the center of a rich agricultural district, has an important bituminous and semi-bituminous coal industry, and is the base of supplies for a very large area in Central and Northern Alberta. The Provincial University is established here, overlooking the Parliament Buildings. The city also contains ample educational facilities and operates all public utilities. Edmonton's location on the Saskatchewan River is most picturesque and much admired.

Lethbridge.—Is situated on the Crows Nest branch of the C.P.R. and has a population of 12,000. It is a growing manufacturing and distributing center, owning its electric light power plant, street railway and coal mine. Lethbridge is the center of the largest coal mining district in Western Canada, 4,000 tons being produced daily within a radius of seven miles. Numerous large irrigation projects are in its immediate vicinity. The district has an average annual production for export of more than \$40,000,000.

Medicine Hat.—The "city that was born lucky" as Kipling describes it, is situated near the easterly boundary of Alberta on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and contains some 10,000 inhabitants. It lies in the centre of one of the greatest natural gas fields known to the world, with an open daily flow of 50,000,000 cubic feet. Medicine Hat owns its own gas well and supplies the cheapest light, fuel and power on the continent. Numerous manufacturing and milling establishments are located here.

SASKATCHEWAN

Regina.—This is the capital of the province and also the largest city in Saskatchewan. It is an important distributing and financial center. The population is 35,000. Regina has 116 industrial establishments, 122 wholesale houses, 3 colleges, 13 public schools, 4 separate schools, collegiate and normal school; 23 churches, 11 banks, and is credited with being the largest distributing center of agricultural implements in the world.

Saskatoon.—This city claims the distinction of having grown more rapidly into prominence than any other city in Canada. In 1903 there were 113 inhabitants, while in 1924 the population had grown to 26,000. The Provincial University, Agricultural College and Experimental Farm are located here. Saskatoon has many up-to-date public schools and utilities. It is located on both of the great railway systems and is the distributing center for an area of 47,000 square miles. There are eight branches of chartered banks.

Moose Jaw.—This is a divisional point on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a population of about 20,000, and serves an important grain-growing and stock raising district for which it is the distributing center. Moose Jaw has, in addition to other factories, a large milling industry, and is well equipped with educational facilities, including two collegiate institutes and a non-sectarian residential college for boys.

North Battleford.—With a population of over 4,000, is situated on the Saskatchewan River about 100 miles west of Saskatoon and is the center of a rich, mixed farming district. It is a railway divisional point and also the terminus of lines running to Prince Albert and Turtleford. The city owns its own public utilities, has several schools and public library, and is the distributing point for a large territory.

MANITOBA

Winnipeg.—With a population of 1,000 forty years ago, Winnipeg is now a city of 195,000 people. It is Canada's greatest railroad center, the C.P.R. yards alone being the largest individual railway yards in the world. Besides all public utilities the city operates its own hydro-electric power plant supplying cheap power to manufacturing houses which in 1920 had an output of \$120,000,000. Winnipeg has 72 branches of chartered banks, 500 miles of streets and pavements and 576 acres of public parks. The school system is one of the most modern in America, with 69 buildings employing several hundred teachers and specialists.

Brandon.—The City of Brandon is situated on the Assiniboine River, 133 miles west of Winnipeg, and is the distributing center for a well-settled agricultural district. Its population has increased during the last twenty years from 5,340 to 15,397. Several flourishing industries are situated here. A large Government Experimental Farm also adjoins the city.

Among other leading centers of settlement in Manitoba may be mentioned Portage la Prairie, with a population of 6,766; St. Boniface, 13,816; Selkirk, 3,722; Virden, 1,361; Souris, 1,720; Neepawa, 1,887.

Experiences of Some Settlers in Western Canada

RECOMMENDS MANITOBA FARM LANDS

Before coming to Canada I farmed many years in the Langdon district, North Dakota. I purchased my farm of 320 acres near Crystal City, Manitoba, in 1919, and moved on it with my family. The soil is a rich black loam over a clay subsoil. Good water at a reasonable depth. During the depression following the war was able to make a living off the farm, and now that more normal conditions are restored some money can be made over and above a comfortable living. The district surrounding Crystal City is well supplied with good schools, churches, telephones, marketing facilities, and good roads leading to the villages. The Sunshine Highway passing through the district is a direct route from the central United States into the heart of Western Canada. I have no hesitation in inviting any one wishing to secure land to come to Crystal City district in Southern Manitoba.

(Sgd.) WM. THOM.

Crystal City, Manitoba,

WORKED HARD, BUT EFFORTS REPAID

I emigrated from Sweden to the United States in 1907 and landed in that country without any money. I worked for two years in the United States on a farm, then came to Canada and after a while was able to take up a quarter section of land, on which I started farming on a small scale. To begin with I had to work very hard, but I have been well paid for my efforts. I have today a farm comprising 1,200 acres, all as good land as there is in this province and upon which I now have a good set of buildings. I work 35 horses on my farm, have 110 cattle and some hogs. I have a full set of all the necessary farm machinery, including a large steam tractor, which I use for plowing and threshing. I have this year raised 14,000 bushels of wheat and a sufficient quantity of oats and barley to use for food for my horses and other livestock. The cash value of my crop this year (1924) is between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

This is briefly my experience since I came to Canada and it is not by any means an isolated case as I know of a large number of Swedes here who have done equally as well as I have.

ALEX. ANDERSON.

Kathryn, Alberta.

HAS NO COMPLAINT

I threshed 480 bushels of wheat off 18 acres. Twelve acres of this was on stubble and went about 20 bushels to the acre, while 6 acres on fallow went around 40. We have now, all told, 60 acres broken, 38 of which I broke or rather "reclaimed" this summer; all of that I hope to put into grain next summer.

Next year, I also expect to try some corn for fodder, in place of fare fallow, on a small area. I did not thresh any oats, but got a good lot of sheaves for feed. I also managed to get quite a stack of prairie hay together.

Our cows are doing well, and cream prices are improving a little. Of course we do not expect every season to be as favourable

as this one, but I believe, with mixed farming and a little sense one should pull through in the worst years. I am at present doing quite a business hauling grain to the elevators for my "rich" neighbors. As it is at present too dry to do a good job of fallowing, this hauling suits me very well.

I am glad to-day my wife likes this country and this farm has no complaints.

We grew a fine lot of potatoes, got about a ton of large clean potatoes from 2½ bushels of seed.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) R. F. L. BACCHUS.

North Battleford, Sask.

STARTED AS FARM LABORER—NOW OWNS FARM

For the man who has a desire to start farming, Canada is a good country, regardless of whether he has money or not. If he has no money he can work on a farm and earn enough in a short time to buy horses and machinery so that he can begin with rented land and start in for himself. Later on he can buy land if he so wishes.

There is good pay here for farm work, but there are so many who come here and will not work long enough in one place so as to be able to save money, but are travelling all over the country and spending what they have earned.

I came here nine years ago. I worked in this district for five years, but the last three years I have farmed for myself and have now bought a farm. I came from Denmark without any money, but I am very much pleased that I came here, and in my opinion Western Canada is a good place for many to come, whether they have money or not.

(Sgd.) H. ANDERSON,

Coaldale, Alberta.

CAME WITH \$30, NOW WORTH \$21,000

My total assets when I came to this district in 1907 amounted to about \$30.00. After working for various farmers, I purchased the farm on which I now am for \$9,000.00 for the 320 acres. Have it now all under cultivation and have also put up the necessary farm buildings. Am seven miles from Virden with good graveled roads running by the farm. Plenty of the best of well water on the farm, in fact all through this district. Schools, churches, telephones available. In fact am well satisfied with my situation. Have refused an offer of \$50.00 an acre for the farm and estimate the farm equipment to be worth at least \$5,000.00, all paid for.

CHARLES KERR.

Virden, Man.

THE COUNTRY FOR MAN OF SMALL CAPITAL

I have lived in Canada for seven years, having arrived here with little or no cash to start farming. I first started out and worked for farmers and saved sufficient money to make a pay-

ment on a farm of my own and erect necessary buildings, and have since kept up my accounts and my credit is good.

I have nine head of work horses, a driving pony, which the children use for school purposes, 15 head of cattle and sufficient hogs and poultry to keep the household purposes going.

A man with some cash and not afraid to work can get ahead far better in this country by purchasing land on long easy terms and should he have the misfortune of a set back, every consideration is given.

I feel certain that there is a great future for all Western Canada and apart from the agricultural and the natural resources, will in due course be developed, which will all tend in furthering the fortunes of the farmer.

W. F. WAHL.

Coaldale, Alberta.

WELL SATISFIED WITH MANITOBA

Arrived in this district in 1891 without capital of any kind and have farmed for myself and for other people ever since. Started for myself in 1896 and now own 1,600 acres of land with a good set of farm buildings. Have some ninety head of cattle mostly purebred Herefords, forty head of horses, a few of them being purebred Clydesdales. One pair of mares taking first place at the Chicago International in 1922. I have estimated the above to be worth \$40,000.00 clear of all encumbrances. Have had no help of any kind with the exception of my wife since I struck the country. With schools, churches, telephones, convenient markets, and good graveled roads I am well satisfied with this district.

I. CORMACK.

Virden, Man.

NO CROP FAILURE IN SIXTEEN YEARS

I left Sweden in the fall of 1909 with my family and landed at Lacombe, Alberta, on November 28th, 1909, with \$102 in my pocket and with a debt of \$600 back home.

The first thing that I did was to locate a homestead on section 12-42-R. 1 W. 5th and after gathering together a couple of oxen and wagon I moved out to the land which at that time was 21 miles out from Lacombe over trails as there were no roads at that time. I built myself a log house and stable during the fall and in the spring started to clear and break land, succeeding in breaking the substantial area of eight acres during the season which I put in wheat, and that fall had 268 bushels, or 33½ bushels per acre. My first crop in Alberta. Since then I have had many good crops ranging from 17 bushels per acre to 75 bushels per acre of wheat, oats yielding 75 bushels to the acre and we have never had a failure in our district.

After getting my homestead partly cultivated, I bought from the Canadian Pacific Railway the west half 15-42-28, one quarter, at \$11, and the other at \$15 per acre or \$4,160 for the half section; in addition to this I have bought another quarter making a section of land in all and I figure it is worth \$18,000. Besides, we have 23 head of horses, 18 head of cattle, two full outfits of farm machinery and a gasoline tractor and thresher to say nothing of a Ford car, and I have paid back the loan of money I borrowed to bring my family to Alberta.

Last year my crop of 5,600 bushels of wheat brought me \$4,120; this year, 1924, I had 5,000 bushels of wheat and while we have not sold any yet it will grade No. 2 and at present this grade is worth \$1.58 per bushel at our station, which will bring my returns this year for wheat alone to at least \$7,900.00 and, we have no hired help to pay.

I consider our district a very good general farming district, and any one who is willing to work can do well at farming and any one desiring to farm cannot in my opinion do better than to come to Alberta.

We have good climate, good neighbors, good schools, and good roads, and there are still a few pieces of C.P.R. land open for sale and on your easy terms any one should be able to make good on the land.

I will be glad to help any newcomer to our district at any time in any way I can.

(Sgd.) OSCAR WEDLUND,
R.R. No. 3.

Lacombe, Alberta.

IRRIGATED LAND PROVES ITS WORTH

During the season of 1922, I seeded 120 acres of my farm to wheat. This was seeded as summerfallow and the crop was irrigated once. This 120 acres produced 5,020 bushels of No. 2 wheat, or 41 bushels per acre.

In the season of 1923, 110 acres of the same field was stubbled in again to wheat, and this area yielded 3,703 bushels of No. 3 wheat, or 33½ bushels per acre, the irrigation from the previous season being sufficient to produce the second crop.

In my opinion, irrigated land is worth at least three times the value of dry land in this district.

G. H. PATRICK.

Baintree, Alberta.

FIRST AND SECOND CROP PAID FOR LAND

I feel it my duty to say a good word for the Canadian Northwest, which may be of benefit to others who are interested in settling in this locality. A letter of this kind would have been a great help to me, when making my first venture into this country about twenty years ago.

I was born in Derry Co., Ireland, came to the United States and remained there seven years. Then I heard of this great farming country opening up for the man with little capital, so accompanied by my wife and a carload of settlers' effects, I arrived in Battleford, Saskatchewan, April 12, 1906, and took up a homestead in Cut Knife district, but I preferred mixed farming, so I sold my homestead at the end of six years and had enough money to start on a farm of 640 acres of unbroken land twenty miles north-west of Cut Knife, in the Carruthers district.

My first crop of wheat yielded thirty-five bushels to the acre, and graded No. 1 Northern, no dockage. This was encouraging and I kept breaking up the wild land, until I had five hundred acres under cultivation. I then bought another half section of Canadian Pacific Railway land. The first and second crop on this land paid for it. I then had a farm of nine hundred and sixty acres, and found that the raising of horses and cattle was profitable, and helped to increase the profits. During winter the horses pasture out on the open prairie and cattle only require a wind break and very little attention. Our vegetables do well here. We can grow a great variety of potatoes of first class quality.

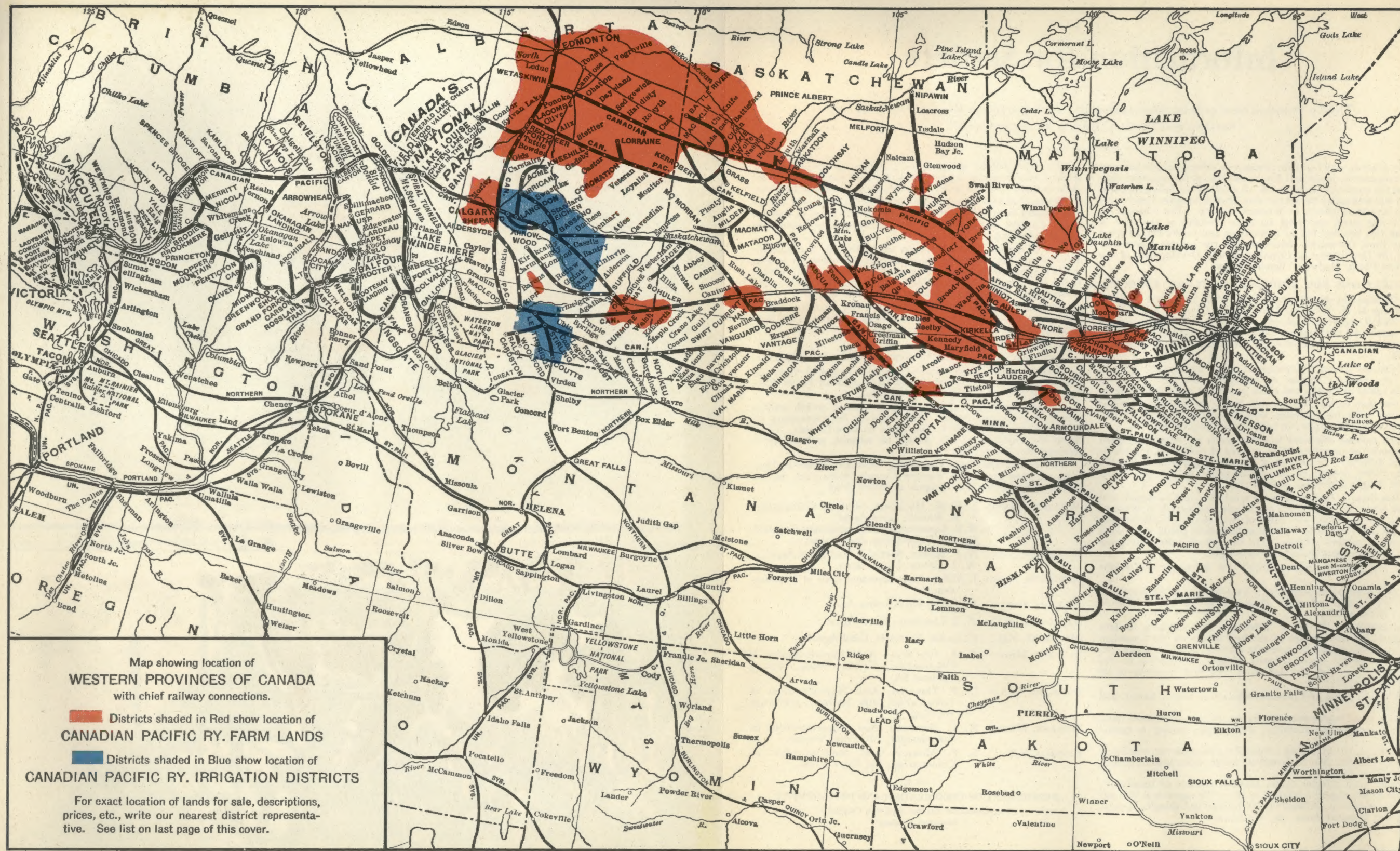
My wife and I took a trip to Europe about a year ago and spent almost a year with our relatives and friends. I was interested to see how they farmed there, but came to the conclusion they had very little returns for their labor. I explained to them our mode of farming here. Some have sold their possessions and are already settled here and say farming is a pleasure, while others are intending to follow in the near future.

Wood is plentiful in this district and an unlimited supply of coal can be had at a reasonable price. The water is everything to be desired. The fresh-water small lakes are plentiful and are labor-saving in watering horses and cattle. We have all modern conveniences—telegraphs, telephones, schools, churches, medical doctors, and hospital equipped with the latest appliances.

You can refer me to any intending settler and I will only be too glad to give him any advice I possibly can.

Springhill Farm,
Carruthers, Sask.

JOHN STEWART.



Information for Settlers

Timely Pointers on Customs, Quarantine and Transportation Regulations Affecting Settlers and Settlers' Effects Entering Canada

Any journey may be made pleasant or otherwise, according to the arrangements made and the knowledge of the traveller concerning the conditions to be faced. A study of the following paragraphs will well repay the settler who intends to move himself, his family, and their effects to Western Canada. The information given is the latest and most accurate available at the time of printing this booklet, but as regulations and tariffs change from time to time, the settler should consult the nearest representative of the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway. See list below.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SHIPPING SETTLERS' EFFECTS

Each shipment should be accompanied by an Export Declaration of the U. S. Treasury Department, Customs Form 7525, T. D. 38,410, signed in triplicate. If your railway agent has not these, apply to the nearest District Representative. These forms do not have to be sworn to where the goods are going to Canada.

Advise the District Representative of number of car and name of railway. Person accompanying the car, when live stock is taken can make out entry papers on arrival in Canada.

If less than carload, do not take bulky articles; only those of maximum value for minimum weight, such as bedding, dishes, etc., which can be shipped in boxes or securely crated.

When carload shipment is made goods on export shipment sheet should be described "One carload of emigrant movable or Settlers' Effects." If carload of household goods only, use the phrase, "One carload of household goods only," giving car number, weight and value, in each case.

If less than carload, each piece must be crated or boxed, and marked with the name of the owner and destination in Western Canada, giving weight and value of each piece. At the bottom of the list add the words: "All being household goods, emigrant's movables or settlers' effects." In the bill of lading use gross weight; in the export declaration netweight.

Ask the District Representative for passenger and freight rates.

Horses must be inspected by a Veterinarian of the American Bureau of Animal Industry. Hogs will be quarantined for 30 days at the boundary.

Shipment of Settlers' Effects.—The following freight regulations for the carriage of settlers' effects on the Canadian Pacific Railway should be carefully studied. Carload shipments of settlers' effects (second hand) within the meaning of the tariff, must consist of the following described property of an actual farm settler:

Household goods and personal effects (all second hand), and may include:

Agricultural implements and farm vehicles, all second hand (will not include automobiles), automobiles taking a special rate.

Live stock, not exceeding a total of ten head per car, consisting of horses or mules, (not to exceed six head), cows, heifers, calves, oxen, sheep or hogs.

Lumber and shingles (pine, hemlock, spruce or basswood), which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or, in lieu of (not in addition to) the lumber and shingles, a portable house, knocked down, may be shipped.

One man will be passed free in charge of full carloads of settlers' effects containing live stock, to feed, water and care for them in transit. No reduced return transportation will be given.

Settlers' effects, to be entitled to carload rates, must consist of a carload from the point of shipment to one point of destination. Carload shipments will not be stopped in transit for partial unloading.

The Minimum Carload Weight of 24,000 lbs. is applicable only to cars not exceeding thirty-six feet six inches in length, inside measurement; larger cars must not be used for this traffic. If the actual weight of the carload exceeds 24,000 lbs., the additional weight will be charged for at the carload rate.

Seed Grain, Trees or Shrubbery.—The quantity of seed grain must not exceed the following weight; Wheat, 4,500 lbs.; oats, 3,400 lbs.; barley, 4,800 lbs.; flaxseed, 1,400 lbs.

Live poultry (small lots only).

Feed sufficient for feeding the live stock while on the journey.

Freight Rates.—Information regarding special rates on settlers' effects can be obtained from any Canadian Pacific Railway agent in the United States or Canada.

As rates and conditions may change without notice, settlers should in every case consult their Assistant Superintendent on all points pertaining to their removal to Western Canada. By so doing the lowest rates can always be secured, and expensive mistakes can be avoided.

For further information concerning Canadian Pacific Railway lands or opportunities in Western Canada, write your nearest Assistant Superintendent or agent as shown below.

- WINNIPEG, MAN.: J. N. K. Macalister, Supt. of Colonization.
F. W. Russell, Land Agent.
H. B. Lumsden, Asst. Development Engineer.
Canada Colonization Association.
- SASKATOON, SASK.: H. F. Komor, Special Colonization Agent.
W. J. Gerow, Land Agent.
- EDMONTON, ALTA.: J. Miller, Asst. Superintendent of Colonization.
- CALGARY, ALTA.: J. Colley, Farm Labor Agent.
- VANCOUVER, B.C.: H. J. Loughran, Land Agent.
- MONTREAL, P.Q.: C. Ladue Norwood, Land Agent.
- ST. PAUL, MINN.: C. A. Van Scoy, Asst. Superintendent of Colonization, Hackney Bldg., 4th & Jackson Sts.
- PORTLAND, ORE.: L. P. Thornton, Asst. Superintendent of Colonization, 208 Railway Exchange Building.
- SPOKANE, WASH.: R. C. Bosworth, Asst. Superintendent of Colonization, 702 First Avenue.
- BUFFALO, N.Y.: L. F. Mowrey, Asst. Superintendent of Colonization, 160 Pearl Street.

or to

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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